THE MORNING STAR

RECEIVES THE TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS OF

THE UNITED PRESS

—AND—

The Southern Associated Press.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
27	28	29	30	31	1	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29

Port Almanac—February 26.

Sun Rises	6.88 A M
Sun Sets	5.50 P M
Day's Length	11 h 12 m
High Water at Southport	6 08 A M
High Water at Wilmington	7.51 A M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 26.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 43°; 8 p. m., 48°, maximum, 55°; minimum, 41°; mean 48°.

Rainfall for the day, .00; rainfall for the month up to date, 4.64.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina—Fair and warmer; variable winds, becoming southwesterly.

The weather is nearly clear, except in the Lake regions and the extreme West. In the South a belt of high pressure stretches from the South Atlantic coast to California. The temperature has fallen in the Middle and North Atlantic States and risen in the Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys and upper Lake region.

There will be a partial cloudiness in Northern New England, possibly accompanied by light snows. In other sections of the country the weather will be generally fair, with nearly clear weather throughout the South. Higher temperature will prevail in the Atlantic coast districts.

OUTLINES.

The Senate refused to take up the House Tariff bill by a vote of 33 to 23. —The steamer Bermuda was seized at New York by U. S. marshals on the charge of being engaged in a filibustering expedition to Cuba. —— Grace Street Baptist Church, Richmond, Va., was destroyed by fire; the building cost $65,000 and was insured for $35,000; the Richmond Female Seminary was damaged to the amount of $2,000. —— Large shipments of munitions of war have been made from Antwerp and Hamburg to the Transvaal Government. —— —— A conflict is reported to have taken place between the French and Brazilians in the disputed territory; the French are said to have destroyed half of the town of Mapa, losing one hundred men in killed and wounded in the conflict. —— The funeral of Edgar W. Nye took place yesterday at Fletcher, N. C. —— Dr. W. B Ackerman and four associates on trial at Walterboro, S. C., charged with whipping a negro man and woman to death for the alleged offence of stealing a Bible from a church, were acquitted. —— Secretary Carlisle had a conference with the merchants and bankers of New York city, as to the prospect of business all over the country and the general present condition of trade. —A large party of negro emigrants will leave Savannah on Tuesday for Liberia. —— Miss Elizabeth Flagler, who killed a negro boy in Washington, D. C., last August, pleaded guilty to involuntary manslaughter, and was sentenced to a fine of five hundred dollars and three hours' imprisonment. —— In an attempt to rob the City National Bank of Wichita Falls, Texas, by two men, the cashier was killed and the bookkeeper wounded; citizens are in pursuit of the robbers with good prospects of overhauling them. —— N. Y. markets: Money on call easy at 3@4 per cent., last loan at 3, closing offered at 3; cotton steady; middling gulf 8¼; middling 7⅞c; Southern flour quiet and unchanged; common to extra fair $2.40 @3 00; good to choice 3.30; wheat—spot fairly active and stronger; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 81½@81⅝c; afloat 83@83¼c; spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 29½@29⅝c; rosin firmer and fairly active; strained common to good $1.63½@$1.67.

Edison has sent some cathode rays through a four inch block of wood. Now he stands a chance of catching some of the New Jersey brains.

The colonization of Liberia has not been a signal success. The colony was established in 1821 and now has less than 20,000 inhabitants.

Col. Steve Elkins, of West Virginia, has started his little Presidential boom by capturing the delegates from West Virginia and New Mexico.

The Valdosta, Ga., *Times* wants to see the money question settled, and settled right. That's about the only way it ever will be settled, for it must be right, if at all.

Joe Mulhatton must have got back to Kentucky. The latest story from that quarter is about a Kentuckian who lived two months on buttermilk. As it is not stated that he was a Kentuckian by adoption, but a sure enough orthodox regulation Kentuckian, this is a marvellous story.

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LVII.—NO. 133. WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1896. WHOLE NO. 8,813

Perrine's comet is heading straight for us running a schedule of 1,600,000 miles a day. If it doesn't switch off it will run into us head on, but there will be no necessity for jumping off the earth as Prof. Peckering, of the Harvard Observatory, assures us that it will not telescope us or do anything of that sort and that the only consequence will be a pyrotechnic display in the form of shooting meteors.

The religion in Equinunk, Pa., seems to be mostly confined to the female portion of the community, who have just agreed to cut 250 cords of wood to pay off a church debt. This doesn't say much for the men of that burg when they thus permit the women to monopolize the muscular Christianity and the wood business.

It is claimed that Florida contains an area adapted to the growth of long staple, Sea Island cotton, larger than all the long staple tracts outside of the State combined, and yet raises only about one-tenth of the crop. This isn't saying much for the level-headedness of the Florida cotton grower.

John Lyck and Miss Mary Lasko, of Shamokin, Pa., were to have been married, but before the time came Mary changed her mind and hitched on to another fellow. Now John, who sued for her hand is suing for $100 that he gave her to buy her wedding toggery when she was to become "his'n."

Just before Richard Croker sailed for Europe the other day, he gave the *World* a parting salute, in which he referred to its affidavit circulation man as a pretty able-bodied swearing attachment of that institution. We judge from this that Mr. Croker is not on good terms with the *World*.

A report comes from Washington that Talbert's speech may cost the Democrats several of the contested seats. Well, the Democratic party was never better able to spare seats than it is now, so the loss of a few will not materially affect the situation or the course of legislation.

The New York *Mercury* rises to remark that "a two-thirds majority against free silver in the House of Representatives" ought to settle the silver question, &c. A majority of 125 isn't a two thirds majority of 357 by a jug full or anywhere thereabouts.

A section of a moving train was stolen in Chicago the other night. Fortunately the tracks were fastened to the ground which prevented the thieves from stealing them. But they didn't mind this, as they made tracks themselves before the theft was discovered.

Ex Consul Waller, who was in prison in France, has recuperated his health very rapidly. When he was in prison he was said to be in bad health, but since he has got out he can tackle his three meals a day without being fatigued.

According to the Knoxville *Tribune* crime is increasing very rapidly in Tennessee, or the courts are attending to business better. There are now in the penitentiary 1,700 convicts, twice as many as there were ten years ago.

Anticipating the discovery of the North Pole, the London *Graphic* publishes a map, showing that England has claims on all of Greenland and everything, including the icebergs, north of "Greenland's icy mountains."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HALL & PEARSALL—Molasses

JOHNSON & FORE—Spring goods.

REV. C. C. BROWN, D. D.—Lecture: "Courtship and Matrimony."

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— Local forecast: Warmer; northerly winds, becoming variable.

— The stage of water in the river at Fayetteville Monday was 7.8 feet.

— The Wednesday night joint services of the Episcopal churches will be held to-night at 8 o'clock at St. James'.

— There will be a special meeting of Cape Fear Camp Confederate Veterans to-night at 8.15 o'clock at the Court House.

— Ten candidates were initiated last night at the meeting of Oriental Conclave No. 1, Order of Heptasophs or Seven Wise Men.

—The British steamship *Naparina* cleared yesterday for Liverpool with 4,907 bales of cotton, valued at $184,800. Vessel and cargo by Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Son.

— Charlotte *Observer:* "In the death of Hon. George Davis the State loses one of its ablest and purest men and one who, in his prime, was one of its most eloquent and engaging orators."

— Gen. Gustavus Adolphus McNair is publishing and editing with the strength and vigor that has made him famous as a rail-splitter, a semi-occasional newspaper at Spout Springs, called *Dustpipe*. That's a funny name, and it's a funny newspaper from A to Z.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Capt. A. C. Benton is on the sick list.

— Mr. A. W. Smith, of Baltimore, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. Neill McKinnon left yesterday for Robeson county.

— Mr. H. Alexander, of Augusta, Ga., was in the city yesterday.

— Miss Alma Peschau has gone to Rocky Mount, on a visit to friends.

— Mr. R. S. Brinson, of Baltimore, was a guest of The Purcell yesterday.

— Mr. W. N. Marines, of Marines, N. C., was a visitor in the city yesterday.

— Mr. O. P. Lampheimer, of Philadelphia, was in the city yesterday, stopping at The Purcell.

— Messrs. W. A. Moore and M. D. Moore, of Mt. Airy, were among the arrivals here yesterday.

— Mr. M. O. Braddy, of the firm of Braddy & Gaylord, has returned from the Northern markets.

— Messrs. Frank Smith and W. H. Wright, of Boston, were among the arrivals at The Purcell yesterday.

— Messrs. H. McClammy, J. W. Woolvin and C. Bonner Southerland leave to day for the Newbern Fair.

— Mr. Jno. H. Gore, Jr., is home on a short visit from Wake Forest College and made the STAR a visit yesterday.

— The STAR regrets to hear that Capt. "Sandy" Robeson, of the steamer *Murchison*, is quite sick at his home in Fayetteville with an attack of "grip."

— Mrs. J. D. Bell, sister of Mr. John J. Fowler, who has been extremely ill at Rocky Point with typhoid fever for some time past, was reported last night as much improved.

— Chief of Fire Department Newman returned yesterday from New York city. Last week with Mayor Harriss he was in Baltimore, where they selected and purchased two large young horses for the Cape Fear fire engine.

— Messrs. J. E. Kelly, Mount Olive; F. P. Turner, Charleston; P. B. Wilkes, Monroe; A. B Williams and A. Garrason, Fayetteville; W. H. Pyke, Southport; H. L Fry, Greensboro; and C. L. Bamer, N. C., were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—169 bales cotton, 8 casks spirits turpentine, 53 bbls rosin, 28 bbls tar.

Carolina Central R. R.—6 bales cotton, 23 bbls tar.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—1 bale cotton, 4 casks spirits turpentine, 62 bbls rosin, 13 bbls tar.

Steamer D. Murchison—6 bales cotton, 89 casks spirits turpentine, 154 bbls rosin, 173 bbls tar.

Steamer Frank Sessoms—167 bbls rosin, 57 bbls tar.

Total receipts—Cotton, 175 bales; spirits turpentine, 44 casks; rosin, 435 bbls; tar, 293 bbls.

Justice Bunting's Court.

Justice Bunting disposed of the following cases yesterday, viz:

Rosa Smith (white), charged with the larceny of a gold watch and chain, was required to give $100 bond for her appearance at the next term of the Criminal Circuit Court, which she failed to do and was committed to jail.

Jas. Clark (colored) charged with receiving the above named stolen articles, knowing them to be stolen, was discharged.

Martha Jones, charged with wilful trespass, was adjudged guilty and required to pay the costs of the action.

City Court.

In the City Court yesterday, before Mayor Harriss, Malissa Pigford, colored, charged with assault and battery with a deadly weapon upon Rachael Sykes, colored, was held under bond in the sum of $50 for the Criminal Court. The Sykes woman, charged with assault and battery on Malissa Pigford, was sentenced to pay a fine of $20 or work thirty days on the streets.

"Courtship and Matrimony."

Rev. C. C. Brown, D. D., will arrive in the city from South Carolina to-day. Dr. Brown is known far and wide as a fluent speaker and a man of great ability. Tickets are selling very fast and no doubt a large audience will be present to hear his famous lecture, "Courtship and Matrimony." Tickets at Fentress' drug store and Bunting's Brooklyn Pharmacy.

Buy No Others.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying copies of the STAR offered for sale on the streets unless, in every case, the words "For Transient Sale", are stamped on the margin of the paper. Should any newsboy or carrier offer for sale a copy of the STAR not so stamped he should be promptly reported at this office.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers, who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

APPOINTMENTS

Wilmington District—W. S. Bone, P. E.

Kenansville circuit and Onslow Mission, Worley Chapel—February 29th and March 1st.

Bladen circuit, Bethlehem—March 7th and 8th.

Magnolia circuit, Centenarv—March 14th and 15th.

Clinton circuit, Keeners—March 21st and 22nd.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

Special Meeting—Resolutions of Respect to the Memory of the Late Hon. George Davis.

A special meeting of the Produce Exchange was held yesterday at noon. Mr. J. G. Boney, president, in the chair, and Col. Jno. L. Cantwell secretary. President Boney addressing the Exchange said:

Gentlemen—This meeting has been called for the purpose of taking action on the death of Wilmington's most honored and respected citizen, the Hon. George Davis, whose demise occurred on the morning of the 23rd inst. Mr. Davis was the only person this Exchange had on its rolls as an honorary member, and it befits us to express as a body the sorrow that prevails in the hearts of all the good people in our town and State.

Mr. B G. Worth briefly addressed the meeting in eulogy of the deceased and offered the following resolutions, viz:

The Produce Exchange, desirous of giving some expression, however inadequate, of their respect for the memory of the Hon. George Davis, who was the only person ever elected an honorary member of its body, do resolve—

That in the death of Mr. Davis the State of North Carolina has lost a citizen who through a long and exceptionally honorable career was devoted to her welfare and reflected honor upon her civilization.

That the City of Wilmington has been bereft of one whom all of her people regarded with honest pride and unqualified respect, and who enjoyed the absolute confidence of every business man in the community, as a wise counsellor, a man of spotless integrity and a kindly and genial gentleman.

That the secretary of this Exchange enter the resolutions upon the records and transmit an official copy to the family of the deceased.

After brief remarks by Mr. B. F. Hall and Col. Jno. L. Cantwell, on motion, the resolutions were adopted by a rising vote and the meeting then adjourned.

Naval Reserves.

The Wilmington Division of Naval Reserves held their regular monthly inspection last night. The full company was present, and the inspection very satisfactory. Lieut. W. M. Atkinson read a letter from Col. Flaviel W Foster, with a check for $25 inclosed as a present, in which he said: "This is the 31st anniversary of my arrival in Wilmington, and feeling an interest in your organization which has won such laurels, being No. 1 in efficiency in the United States, and composed of such a noble set of home young men, I wish to show my appreciation as I did the boys on the *Nantucket* thirty-one years ago, and hope to live to give your organization many more substantial contributions."

The members applauded the reading of the letter and appointed Messrs. W. F. Robertson, W. W. Holladay and W. M. Atkinson a committee to send a letter of thanks to the friend of the Reserves.

Gentlemen's Driving Club.

A large number of members attended the meeting of the Gentlemen's Driving Association last night at Southerland & Cowan's stables. The permanent organization of the Association was discussed and a committee appointed to draw up the constitution and by-laws and look after getting a charter. The committee on subscriptions report very good success, thus far, in their work. The advisability of bringing the horses from Newbern here after the Fair for a race, was mooted, and also the question of the W., N. & N. offering to build a spur track from their road to the race-track grounds, after the grounds were enclosed.

The meeting adjourned until Friday night, at which time all members are urged to be present.

Hilton Lumber Company.

Mr. J. A. Cavenaugh, who is managing the construction of the railroad which is being built from Long Creek village six miles aloog the creek by the Hilton Lumber Company, was a visitor at the STAR office yesterday. He said about one hundred hands were at work on the road, which will be a narrow gauge road with steel rails and a regular locomotive engine. The road will be completed in about three weeks. The company owns 8,500 acres of timbered lands on the creek, mostly short leaf pine. After operations begin, a force of seventy five hands will cut some 80 000 feet daily, which after being railed to Long Creek, will be rafted to the mill in this city which is operated by the Hilton Lumber Company.

MUCH TRUCK DESTROYED.

Green Peas, Lettuce and Asparagus in Christ Church Parish Badly Damaged by the Cold Wave.

A special of the 24th from Mount Pleasant, near Charleston, to the *News and Courier* says:

The recent bitter cold wave which swept down upon this section has done an immense amount of injury to the early crops of truck. Green peas, which were beautiful in their brilliant green, are as completely wiped out of existence as if they had had boiling water poured over them, and the fields which promised the farmers such a profitable harvest now look like rows capped with dead seaweed One could never imagine that the limp and blackened streak on every row was only four days ago the graceful, luxuriant pea vine averaging ten and twelve inches high.

Asparagus suffered also, every shoot above ground being killed, and those under ground very much blackened. Lettuce, if not killed entirely, has been put back fully two weeks, and the outlook for strawberries is no better.

Sharpie Annie Safe.

The Sharpie *Annie*, Capt. J. H. Lewis, from Southport bound to Shallotte, fears for whose safety were entertained, has arrived at her destination. She was, however, blown off her course and took refuge at Georgetown, S. C., during the storm of last week.

Housekeepers who want servants are in the habit of supplying their needs from the STAR'S want column. Are you looking for a situation? The STAR'S want column will bring you the best results. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents tf

THE FIRE AT GRIFTON

Was of Incendiary Origin—Losses and Insurance—Kinston to Have Electric Lights and Telephone Exchange—Large Sales of Fertilizers—Largely Increased Acreage in Tobacco.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

KINSTON, N. C., Feb. 25.

The general opinion is that the fire at Grifton on the morning of the 21st inst. (reported exclusively in the STAR of the 23d) was of incendiary origin. When it was first discovered the store occupied by A. A. Albritton was nearly consumed, and as the buildings in this block were frame and adjoining each other, the flames spread so rapidly that it was impossible to save anything. The principal losses are as follows:

Coward & Spivey, stock of merchandise, value, $3,500; saved, $400; insurance $500.

A. R Holton, frame store, $600; insurance $400.

R. E. Bland, frame saloon, $600; no insurance.

E. A. Bland, stock of liquors, $500; no insurance.

E. A. Bland & Co., frame store and fixtures, $975; insurance $300.

A. A. Albritton, stock of merchandise, $800; insurance $500.

John Thompson, frame store, $125; insurance $75.

Thompson & Bro., stock of merchandise, $1 500; insurance $1 000.

F. F. Brooks, frame store, $250; no insurance.

S. H. Taylor, two frame stores, $1,000; no insurance.

F. M. Pittman, stock of merchandise, value $800; loss $75, the remainder saved; no insurance.

The Masonic Lodge and the Knights of Honor lost all their paraphernalia; no insurance.

One of the warehouses of the steamer *May Bell* was also destroyed, and with it $400 worth of fertilizers belonging to J. W Quinerly & Bros., of Quinerly, and $300 worth belonging to J. Exum & Co., of Snow Hill; on all of which there was no insurance.

Kinston is to have electric lights. The Board of Aldermen advertise for bids to supply twenty-five 2 000 candle power lights, the bids to be opened and the contract awarded March 3d. Our citizens heartily favor the measure and the plant is assured at an early day.

Mr. M. W. Thomas, of Richmond, Va., has been here several days in the interest of a telephone exchange and made application to the Aldermen for a ten-year franchise, which they agreed to grant when a bond for $500, guaranteeing the completion and operation of the system within four months was given. When completed, it is proposed to connect Kinston with Tarboro, Norfolk, Wilmington, Raleigh, Richmond and other points.

The sales of fertilizers this season are the heaviest ever known, owing to some extent to the largely increased acreage in tobacco in this section—perhaps 200 per cent. over last season. The Kinston tobacco warehouse sold over 800 000 pounds of tobacco this season and after paying all expenses declared a dividend on its stock. Mr. B. W. Canady has begun the erection of a warehouse, 80 by 200 feet, to be known as the Farmer's Atlantic Warehouse. This, together with several large prize houses, will be ready in time to handle this year's crop If the season is favorable, it is estimated that at least 3 000.000 pounds of tobacco will be sold on this market next Fall.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Chairman Pou, of the State Democratic Executive Committee, Corrects a Statement of the Raleigh Correspondent of the Charlotte Observer.

The STAR received last night the following communication from Mr. Jas. H. Pou, Chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee:

SMITHFIELD, N. C., Feb. 25.

Editor of The Star:

DEAR SIR—I did not tell Col. F. A. Olds or any other person that the State Democratic Executive Committee was about evenly divided between gold and silver men; nor have I ever told any person anything equivalent to that statement. I do not know how the Committee stands on this question, but if I guessed how it stood my guess would be that a decided majority favored free silver.

When in Raleigh, two weeks ago, Col. Olds requested me to give him for publication an outline of the course the party would probably pursue this Spring. I told him that I could not give him any information nor opinion on that subject. He very politely urged me to give him my opinion officially if I could and if I could not, then my opinion personally as to the course to be pursued. I declined to do either and explained to Col. Olds that all shades of opinion and all factions—if I may use that expression—in our party were represented on the Committee. That the Committee was large, nearly sixty members prominent men from all parts of the State, men who had opinions of their own, and that no man could foretell the Committee's action. I further told him that apparently, in choosing the Committee, the State Convention endeavored to divide the Committee as nearly as possible between those who supported the Administration and those who did not. That in some of the districts the division was almost exactly even—two and two. Probably Col. Olds regarded this as being equivalent to a statement that the Committee was divided evenly between gold and silver men. I did not say that and did not intend to convey that impression; and I do not regard the expressions as being equivalent. I know men who, in August 1894, at our State Convention, earnestly supported the administration, who are now earnest advocates of the free coinage of silver. No poll of the Committee has ever been made, so far as I know, to determine the strength of the advocates of free coinage. On May 20th, 1895, a bare quorum being present, the vote stood, I think, 29 for free coinage to 1 against. How the other twenty odd members would have voted I do not know.

With much respect, I am

Very truly yours,

JAMES H. POU.

Encyclopædia Britannica.

The STAR Britannica Department is still filling orders for the Encyclopædia Britannica. This is the latest and best edition of this great work. Issued in 25 volumes, bound in cloth or sheep. For full particulars read announcement on third page, or inquire at the STAR office

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

THE N. C. R. R. LEASE.

ITS OPPONENTS WERE WHIPPED OUT.

The Populist-Democratic Caucus in Washington—Raleigh Sympathizes With Wilmington in the Death of Hon. George Davis—Gov. Carr Visits Wake Forest—Amelie Rives-Chanler's Divorced Husband—Visitors to the Newbern Fair—Supreme Court Decisions.

[*Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., February 25.

Senator Butler is a father. A bouncing boy was born to him in Washington on the day of the birthday of the father of his country.

The Alliance and the clamors against the lease of the North Carolina Railroad have been knocked out. Editor Ayer said yesterday, "we are whipped." He does not think that the Alliance has been whipped fairly. The interesting information came to light yesterday that Treasurer Worth owns stock in the North Carolina railroad. It is said he would have brought suit, but he was afraid. He had a difficult time in getting up his bond and some of his bondsmen threatened to go off his bond if he brought suit against the Southern Railway to invalidate the lease of the North Carolina road.

Mr. Worth wants to see the lease broken; he was the possessor of stock when the lease was made and has the same stock now, but yet he will not bring suit.

P. C. Thomas, an Allianceman at Thomasville, has stock in the road, but he believes the lease was right.

Judge Spier Whitaker writes a card to the *Caucasian* this week, in which he makes a fling at the caucus in Washington between Populists and Democrats. He says no bosses have a right to make a deal for the people. He says co-operation with any party is dangerous, and that the success of the People's party is necessary absolutely by the preservation of its autonomy. He advises the 60,000 Populists to stick together.

Much sympathy was manifested here when the death of Hon. George Davis was learned. Capt. Ashe says he was the State's greatest citizen. Capt. Ashe spoke feelingly of his death.

Last Sunday His Excellency Governor Carr, Secretary of State Cooke and Auditor Furman went out on the noon train to Wake Forest. The Governor and party went upon the invitation of Secretary Cooke to visit Wake Forest College and points of interest. The party had a stay of three hours in the college town, between trains, and spent the time very pleasantly. They visited all the buildings, society halls, etc., and returned to Raleigh Sunday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock.

While the late Amelie Rives Chanler who recently married a Russian Princes is being paraded so prominently before the American people, her former husband, Mr. Chanler, is living in the quietude and privacy of a beautiful and attractive home near Weldon, N. C. Mr. Chanler is largely interested in the Weldon Rapids and Milling Company. He is spoken of as a gentleman of excellent qualities, with a noble disposition. The cause given for the recent divorce secured by Mr. and Mrs. Chanler, was incompatability.

Mrs John H. Winder and a specially invited party consisting of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. James Boylan and Miss Lizzie Lee left this morning for Newbern to attend the Eastern Fish, Oyster and Game Fair. The party occupied General Superintendent McBee's car, which was tendered Mrs. Winder.

The Baptist Female University will send an agent North to canvass for an endowment fund at an early date.

Dr. L. L. Sasser, a prominent citizen of Johnston county, died in Richmond yesterday.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

The following Supreme Court decisions have been handed down: McIver vs. Smith from Craven; no error. McLean vs. Bank of Fayetteville, from Harnett; affirmed.

ST. JAMES—LENT, 1896.

DIVINE SERVICES.

Sundays, 1st, 3rd, 5th, 11 a m, 5 p m
Sundays, 2nd, 4th, 6th, 7.45, 11 a m, 5 p m.
Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 7 30 a m, 5 p m.
Wednesdays, 11 a m, 8 p m.
Fridays, 11 a m, 8 p m.

THE HOLY COMMUNION.

Sundays, 1st, 3rd, 5th, 11 a m,
Sundays 2nd, 4th 6th, 7.45 a m.
Annunciation, 7 30 a m.
Maunday Thursday, 8 p m.

HOLY WEEK.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, 7 30, 11 a m, 5 p m.
Thursday, 7 30 a m, 6 and 8 p m.
Good Friday 9 a m, 12 m, 6 p m.
Saturday, 7.30 a m.
Rector's Bible Class, Fridays, 4 p m.
Joint Services, Wednesdays, 8 p. m.
Easter Collections for the Church Debt.
The Bishop's Visitation, Sunday, April 26th.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Veterans Attention!

THERE WILL BE A SPECIAL MEETING OF Cape Fear Camp No 254, U. C. V., at the Court House this We nesday night at 8 15 o'clock. A full meeting is desired. By order of the Commander. HENRY SAVAGE, feb 26 1t Adjutant.

Rev. C. C. Brown, D. D.,

WILL DELIVER HIS FAMOUS LECTURE: "Courtship and Matrimony," in Brooklyn Baptist Church to-night at 8 o'clock. Tickets on sale at Fentress' Drug Store, near Brooklyn Bridge, and at Bunting's Brooklyn Pharmacy. Admission 25 cents. feb 26 1t

Molasses.

Two lots New Crop just received. Our stock

FANCY AND STAPLE GROCERIES, full and complete.

Boulton Rose & Peerless Seed Potatoes. A consignment N. C. Hams.

HALL & PEARSALL, Nutt and Mulberry streets. feb 26 D&W tf

How to Grow Flowers

SUCCESSFULLY,

By always buying your Flower Seed Bulbs, &c., from

JAMES D. NUTT, THE DRUGGIST.

A few choice Bulbs left, 50 cents a dozen. feb 8 tf

From the ALPS to AMERICA.

WE ARE JUST PATRIOTIC ENOUGH TO use, and want to use, every thing we possibly can of the productions of our own country. The Yankees (my uncle tribe increase) have succeeded in making nearly everything that can be made of cotton, wool, flax and silk, but there's a few Old World industries that don't flourish here yet. One of these is the art of Embroidery.

To do that successfully, one must be a Swiss and live in Switzerland. We can't bring over the Alps, but here's the

—EMBROIDERIES.—

New and Beautiful Patterns.

We purchased them at extra Low Prices, and will give our customers the benefit.

JUST LOOK AT THE PRICES.

3c, 5c, 7c, 8c, 10c, 15c and 25c.
Insertion to match the Edge.
Also received a new lot of

LADIES' SAILOR HAT.

High Crown, Nicely Trimmed, 25c.
The New "Ideal" Style at 50c.
Sold elsewhere at 75c and $1.00.

EMBROIDERY SILK.

Every imaginable Color, 10c Doz. Spools.
30-yard Sp. o. Wash Silk, 9c spool.

CROCHET COTTON.

All the New Colors, 5c Spool.

ZEPHYR.

Split and Sing's in Plain and Variegated, 5c oz.

BEST SEWING SILK.

50-yard Spool, 3c. 100-yard Spool, 8c. At

J. H. REHDER & CO.,

'Phone 118. Next Fourth Street Bridge.
Car fare paid on purchases over $2.00. feb 23 tf

—63 1-2 Steps—

From the corner of Front and Princess streets will bring you to

Mercer & Evans' Shoe Store,

where you can buy Shoes as cheap as the cheapest, and as good as the best.

Call there, buy a pair and get a copy of the Puzzle of the Day, and see how the "Gold Bugs" and the "Silver Bugs" will get across "Greenback River" together.

Respectfully,

Mercer & Evans,

H. C. Evans' Old Stand. dec 21 tf

Seed Potatoes,

Early Rose.

FULL AND FRESH STOCK

GENERAL GROCERIES.

Agricultural Salt,

KAINIT ACID PHOSPHATE,

Ammoniated Guano.

For sale by

WORTH & WORTH. jan 15 tf

Perhaps YOU, READER,

have been running around—mentally and physically—for years, trying to get passage in the ship that sails to

PROSPERITY.

Shall I show you the way? Pass along the street till you come to a sign which reads

"Savings Bank."

Enter, if you have no more than a dollar, that will start you on the journey. If your pocket, it is dead. Put it in the Savings Bank and it becomes alive, it begins to grow and attracts others to it. You can begin to be a capitalist TO-DAY.

There is no to-morrow. Nothing was ever done to-morrow. How can you expect your "ship to come in" if you never send it out. The time to launch it is now, TO-DAY.

Capital, $25,000.

Surplus and Undivided Profit $6,000.

Wilmington Savings and Trust Co.

J. W. NORWOOD, H. WALTERS, G. SLOAN, President. Vice President. Cashier. feb 15 tf

NEW CROP CUBA MOLASSES.

100 bbls. New Crop Cuba Molasses,
50 boxes Good Luck Baking Powder.
50 boxes Candy.
50 buckets Candy.
100 boxes Tobacco.
50 cases Star Lye.
50 cases Mendieson's Lye.
50 bbls Early Rose Seed Potatoes,
25 bbls. Rice.
50 packets Rice.
All at prices to suit the times.

W. B. COOPER, 236 North Water street, feb 23 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C.

Hardin's Palace Pharmacy

HAS BEEN CROWDED WITH LADIES and gentlemen for the past two weeks to see the beautiful store and Elegant Line of Drugs, which is now interesting the citizens of Wilmington. We do not boast, but we can say with hundreds of others that the Palace Pharmacy is the most beautiful store in the city, and the Stock of Goods is unsurpassed. You can always find what you want in the Drug line, and will not have to go elsewhere to look for it. A full line of Glover's Dog Remedies

Laxative Bromo Quinine. Lazzi (the new Castor Oil). Hobb's Asparagus Pills, and a thousand other remedies for sale. Hot Chocolate and Clam Bouillon every day (except Sunday).

HARDIN'S PALACE PHARMACY, 128 South Front street, VonKampen Block, Next to Seed Store (old stand). feb 23 tf

For Rent,

IN STATESVILLE, N. C., GOOD HOTEL with twenty-five rooms, in front of Court House. Write Dr. E. O. ELLIOTT, Sparkling Catawba Springs, N. C. feb 1 D&W 1m

THE MORNING STAR, THE OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Only Six-Dollar Daily of its Class in the State.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dissolution Sale.

The Firm of

KATZ & POLVOGT

has this day been dissolved. The business will be continued at the same stand

No 9 North Front St.,

—BY—

C. W. POLVOGT & CO.,

who will for ten days longer continue the

Cash Discount Sale of 20 Per Cent.

on all purchases of ONE DOLLAR or over. This will be your last opportunity to purchase goods so low, as our New Spring Stock will begin to arrive.

C. W. POLVOGT & CO. feb 19 tf

JOHNSON & FORE

NEW SPRING GOODS

Are Now Being Daily Received in Every Department

—AT—

Johnson & Fore's

No. 111 Market St. feb 23 tf

Beans, Beans, Beans.

Large Stock Just Received.

EVERY VARIETY SOLD IN THIS SECTION OF

VEGETABLE

—AND—

Farm Seeds

Truckers and Gardners will find it to their interest to buy from

Robt. R. Bellamy & Co.,

DRUGGISTS AND SEEDSMEN, Wilmington, N. C. feb 9 tf

Wanted,

A SITUATION AS DOUBLE ENTRY BOOKkeeper. Several years experience and can furnish all the references required. Address "X." jan 29 tf Care of STAR Office.

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily news paper n North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $6 00 per year, $3 00 for six months, $1 50 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 12 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks, $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 50 cents for six months, 25 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line c first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

A announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper references, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author s withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to he position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 26, 1896

MISREPRESENTING THE ISSUE.

The advocates of the gold standard in this country misrepresent the issue when they say that the silver agitation is kept up and that free coinage is demanded simply to benefit the owners of silver miners in the West, and they try to disguise it when they say it is a fight against an honest dollar for a dishonest dollar, against a hundred cent dollar for a fifty cent dollar. That's what the "sound money" catch phrase fraud which they invented to fool the people means. It is not an agitation for the benefit of silver mine owners, however much they might be benefitted by the free coinage of silver, and it may be candidly admitted that they would be benefitted a great deal, but so also would the people of this country who do not own silver mines be benefitted a great deal, and the people as a whole would be benefitted a thousand fold more than the silver mine owners.

But suppose the silver mine owners will be greatly benefitted by the free coinage of silver, is that any argument against it? They were benefitted by it previous to 1873, but there was never any objection to it on that account, It may be answered that silver was at par with or worth more than gold up to 1873 and that a dollar then couldn't be made out of fifty cents worth of bullion as it can be now. This is true, but are the silver mine owners or the advocates of free coinage responsible for the depreciation in the price of silver? Isn't this the logical result of the conspiracy of the gold standard people in this and in other countries against silver? Up to 1816 silver was a world money metal whose coins were on a universal par with gold and sometimes commanded a premium over gold. In 1816, after the Rothschilds had become financial monarchs by lending money to nations during the Napoleonic wars, England at their dictation demonetized silver, and it became worth in England only so much bullion. Between 1816 and 1873, it was a world money metal with the exception of Great Britain and her colonies. During all this time silver was at a par with gold, and it never really lost its prestige and power until the United States struck the fatal blow in 1873, which was followed up by Germany and Belgium, and subsequently by other powers which either demonetized it or suspended its coinage. Thus silver was denied circulation and denied coinage in most of the European nations which patterned after the United States, which patterned after England and had the ineffable folly to lead the way in ostracizing a metal of which we were one of the world's chief producers.

Is it strange, under these circumstances, that silver should have declined in value with the mints of this country and of many European countries closed against it? This was not the work of the people. They had no voice in it in this nor in any other country. It was the work of the money lenders, the gold manipulators who thus doubled the value of every dollar they had and of every debt that was due to them. They destroyed one-half the money of the nations which outlawed silver and doubled the value of what was left. The gold conspirators of the United States are responsible for this because they struck the first blow and other nations influenced by the example followed it.

The reason the enemies of silver in this country give for demonetizing it is neither an honest nor a good one, namely that silver bullion was increasing so rapidly that it could not hold its place as a valuable money metal. This is not true. Up to the time of the discovery of gold in California and Australia there was twice as much silver mined as gold and yet the parity remained undisturbed, and silver was sometimes really worth more than gold. It couldn't be kept in circulation all the time in this country because when there was a demand for more silver coin in European countries they bought with gold and paid a premium on our silver dollars, melted them and coined them into the pieces of the purchasing countries. They did this because American silver money contained more silver than European silver money and they could afford to buy it, to pay a premium on it and recoin it. Between 1848 and 1863 the production of gold was three times as great as that of silver, but the parity remained undisturbed.

Between 1863 and 1874 the production of gold was more than twice as large as that of silver, but the parity remained undisturbed.

Between 1873 and 1894 the production of silver was only ten per cent. more than that of gold, but then the parity was destroyed and the price of silver fell one half.

Why? Not because of excessive production for there was but little more silver than gold mined, but because the mints of Europe and of this country were closed against it and it ceased to be a money metal.

In all the years up to 1873 the parity was preserved and gold and silver coins were interchangeable, were practically one money, and in all that time there were but slight variations in the ratio in this country and these were to put less silver into the dollar to prevent its exportation to other countries whose silver coins contained less silver than ours, and where they were melted to be recoined.

Doesn't all this show that it was not the production of silver but the adverse legislation that affected its value and made it worth less than it was before this adverse legislation was enacted? Up to 1873 one dollar in gold would buy but one dollar in silver, after that one dollar in gold would buy two dollars in silver. In other words this legislation made one gold dollar worth two silver dollars, for in international transactions coined silver passes only at its bullion value.

Not only silver fell in price but nearly every commodity of commerce fell with it, for there is and has been a continuous relationship between prices of silver and of farm and other products, which have gone down and up as silver went down and up. That's the reason why the people are interested in and are agitating for the restoration of silver as a full money metal because they know it will bring them better prices, and more prosperity. It was "sound money" up to 1873 and they insist that it shall be sound money again. It is the merest drivelling to say that it is only the silver mine owner who is interested in this and that he is at the bottom of the demand for free coinage.

MINOR MENTION.

The question of abolishing the fee system as it applies to U. S. District Attorneys, Marshals, &c., and substituting salaries has been before Congress in some shape for ten years or more. The only thing that has been said in favor of the fee system is that it makes the officer more diligent in the performance of his duties and that the laws can therefore be better enforced when the officer has a personal interest in the enforcement than when a fixed salary is paid and the officer performs his duty in a mere formal way. Possibly there may be something in this, but the officer who must be stimulated to the honest performance of his duty by rewards that border very close upon bribery is unfit to hold position under the Government, especially position where he may become an instrument of oppression or persecution and bring odium upon the Government which he represents. But if there be any truth in this claim for the fee system, it has been fully demonstrated that it has a demoralizing tendency, that it stimulates the greed for gain in the officer, and makes many stoop to practices that they would never think of if their cupidity was not thus aroused. The court proceedings and the fee bills presented fully establish this. As the fee system has a tendency to demoralize the service, as it results in oppression, persecution, and multitudes of frivolous arrests and prosecutions which cost the Government vast sums of money, not to mention the cost to the people arraigned before the courts on frivolous charges, there is no good reason why the fee system should be perpetuated but every reason why it should it be abolished. The disposition in Congress seems to be that way for the House Judiciary Committee has reported in favor of adopting the salary system, the salaries to range from $2,000 to $5,000 a year, according to the amount of business in the respective districts. These figures will not exceed the amount of fees now paid.

* *

The New York *Mercury*, gold standard paper, commenting upon some recent utterances of Mr. Balfour, a member of the British Cabinet, on bimetallism in England, says: "England has not the least notion of modifying the gold standard, which is one of the pillars of her strength and glory." This is true. England will never modify the gold standard until she is driven to it and it becomes a matter of necessity to preserve her trade with the countries of the far East and of South America, which retain the silver standard. She will be forced some day to do this, and would be forced to do it all the sooner if this Government were to lead the way in the full recognition of silver. There are very few gold standard men in this country who do not also profess to be bimetallists, bimetallists provided international agreement can be secured for the coinage of silver. Such agreement would be useless, they say, without the concurrence of England, the great commercial nation and the money lender of the world; but nine out of ten of them will agree with the *Mercury* that "England has not the slightest notion of modyfying the gold standard, which is one of the pillars of her strength and glory." Then what is the use of playplaying the fraud and indulging in the tomfoolery of an impracticable or impossible agreement, which without England (which they say will not come in) would be like the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out? What is the use of posing as bimetallists on conditions that make bimetallism impossible, and claim to be for it while admitting that there is no hope of attaining it? Honesty would suggest the abandonment of such a pretence and the unqualified adherence to the gold standard.

* *

Notwithstanding the fact that the manufacturers of the Pacific States are very much alarmed at the prospect of Japanese competition, and the bicycle makers of the country are making grim faces in anticipation of a rush of $12 bicycles, their fears are unfounded and our hopes blasted if Col. Cockerell, correspondent of the New York *Herald*, tells the truth in the following, clipped from a recent letter:

"I observe that a report that the Japan-made bicycles are to be sold in the United States for $12 has reached our Congress, via San Francisco. A distinguished statesman from the West has expressed great alarm over the threatened industrial invasion. Notwithstanding the existence of this wonderful, cheap and airy Japanese bicycle, I wish to remark that every ship that arrives at the port of Yokohama from San Francisco and Tacoma brings a consignment of American built bicycles, which are sold to foreigners of intelligence for $100 in gold—sometimes $135. Now, if Japan can produce a bicycle which can be sold in the United States for $12, why is it that common sense people living and riding here will persist in paying such high prices for foreign wheels? This tells the story. Our distinguished American representative in Washington is unnecessarily alarmed. One man in San Francisco talking through his ill-adjusted head-gear, as it were, should not be permitted to disturb the commercial adjustments of a whole continent."

The protectionists got up a big scare about the Japanese competition, which gave them an excuse for asking for an increase of tariff duties; but while it is undoubtedly the fact that Japanese manufacturers can turn out work much cheaper than the European or American manufacturer can, it will be some years before he will become a formidable competitor of either. But Japan is getting there. There is no doubt about that, whether they have got the bicycle down as fine as reported or not.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Even the gold papers are beginning to flinch in the face of the brazen robbery of the Treasury that is permitted under the policy of the present administration.—*Augusta Chronicle Dem.*

—— By Weyler's bloodthirsty proclamation and in divers other ways, Spain admits that the Cuban people are up in arms for their rights. Why should not the United States say so officially as well? Speak up, Uncle Sam. Do as you would be done by Do for Cuba what you were glad to. have France do for you when you were struggling against oppression. —*New York Mercury, Dem.*

—— The insurrection in Cuba has materially interrupted the export trade of the United States to that island, and this fact has afforded the calamity howling organs a shabby pretext for asserting that "our trade with South America has fallen off more than $10,000,000 since the Democratic repeal of Republican reciprocity." The assertion in regard to trade with South America is not true; and the reason given for it, founded on sham reciprocity, is absurd. This country lost more by the embargo of Harrison's Administration upon trade with Colombia and Venezuela than all the apparent gains in trade with South America amounted to during the same period, —*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

TWINKLINGS.

— "Er man dat am allus lookin' foh trouble," said Uncle Eben, 'ain't likely to be disp'inted, no matter how near-sighted he is.—*Washington Star.*

— Mrs. Mooney (for the one hundred and eleventh time)—What would you do, darling, if I should die?

Mooney—Oh, bury you. I suppose.—*New York World.*

— Mrs. Cawker—It is said that the Falls at Niagara are wearing away rapidly.

Mr. Cawker—I don't wonder at that. A great many people take a hack at Niagara Falls.—*Harper's Bazar.*

— Mamma: "Yes, indeed, I think this young man who is calling on Grace is very sensible."

Papa: "Well, don't you go and tell that to Grace. Give the young fellow a fair show.—*Puck.*

— Agitated Young Bridegroom (immediately after the ceremony)—"Serena, shall—shall I—shall we—shall we kiss?"

Self-possessed Bride—(it being her third experience)—"It is my usual custom, William."—*Bel Air Democrat.*

— "Marie, your father must like me; he lent me $90."

"No, Charlie; he told me he expected it would cost him something to keep you from coming here so often."—*Chicago Record.*

— She—Come, dear, here are some nice fresh biscuits I cooked myself. Put on your slippers and come to the table.

He—Excuse me, dear; I don't think I'll put on my slippers. I've always made my boast that I'd die with my boots on.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Lexington *Dispatch*: Measles are still raging and our physicians are constantly on the go.

— Shelby *Star*: Mr. W. J. Morrison, of Holly Bush, is the champion hog raiser of that section. He killed his eighteen months old Jersey hog last week and it weighed 550 net.

— Charlotte *News*: Mrs. Cynthia Russell, an aunt of Mr. J. E Henderson, died suddenly last Friday at her home near Mint Hill, in this county, but across the line in Union county. She had been sick only three hours. Mrs. Russell was 76 years of age.

— Washington *Gazette*: Miss Annie Smith, on Saturday, while on her way home in the country was assaulted on the old J. & W. railroad track and brutally outraged by a burly negro. Strenuous efforts have been made to catch the villian, but as yet no definite clue has been found.

— Lenoir *Topic*: A weather prognosticator, on Monday morning while the snow was falling rapidly, who has studied the moon and stars twenty years, says: "Twelve or thirteen snows will fall before Spring opens, that we will have some pretty days, but considerable cold weather will be experienced before the 15th of April."

— Newton *Enterprise*: Mr. S. W. Sherrill writes us that he has had a "hog killing" time at his house. The first one weighed 340 pounds; the second one weighed 500 pounds; the third one 358 pounds. Age and all considering the last was the best one—not quite eleven months old. Mr. Sherrill bought this pig on the 15th day of April, 1895, and killed it on the 7th day of February, 1896. This pig when bought weighed nine pounds gross, and in 297 days gained 349 pounds.

— Goldsboro *Argus*: The *Argus* regrets deeply to chronicle the death of Dr. L. L. Sasser, of Smithfield, son of our estimable friend and countyman, Mr. O. L. Sasser, of Fork township. His death occurred in Richmond last night, where he had gone for medical treatment. —— The news reached this city yesterday morning of the sudden death Saturday evening, at his farm near Mount Olive, of Mr. Louis W. Herring, brother of Mrs. M. S. Witherington, of this city. He was in his 49th year. He was unmarried and leaves a considerable estate.

— Hendersonville *Times*: Mr. B. K. Davis, of this place, is the inventor of an improved printers type galley, which, we believe, is destined to supercede all others now extant, on account of the simplicity of its construction and the convenience facility and accuracy of its operation. The old method of sidesticks and quoins is entirely dispensed with, this new invention substituting therefor an automatic locking arrangement or combination of parts, all of which are permanently attached to the galley and which operate in such a manner as to securely or quickly lock any desired width of composition simultaneously with their adjustment. On account of the absence of any kind of complication in its arrangement the inventor claims that the cost of manufacture will be but little if any above the cost of the old style galley.

ALUM BAKING POWDERS.

A List of those most prominently Sold.

The following are the names of some of the baking powders given by the chemical authorities as being made from alum:

DAVIS',	GOOD LUCK,
DAVIS' O. K.,	KENTON,
DAVIS' DRY YEAST,	PATAPSCO,
FOREST CITY,	ATLANTIC & PACIFIC,
ONE SP ON,	SILVER STAR,
SILVER STAR,	CROWN SPECIAL,
TAYLOR'S,	CAMPBELL'S,
GEM,	LINDEN.

There are doubtless many other brands of alum baking powders besides those so far examined and named by the authorities. Generally the low priced powders, and all sold with a gift or present, are of this description.

SIX KINDS OF A HOG.

Railroad Nuisances Which Put Themselves More In Evidence Every Day.

"The car hog is more and more in evidence every day," said a car conductor recently. "I have counted six different varieties of the breed in a week. I used to be a raiser of stock in more prosperous days, and I'm a good judge. The most common sort is that of the fellow who occupies more room than he needs, never sees that he could make room for anybody and is evidently the same when he is at home. I'll bet he's the man who gets the morning paper first, reads it to himself, gives no one else a chance and carries it down town in his pocket.

"Then there's the fellow who crosses his legs, and when any one seeks to pass simply turns his foot edgeways so that twice as much dirt is rubbed off on a woman's dress and he gets half a shine for nothing. If a bigger man stands still and glares at him, he will unfold his legs, but only then. This is the same animal who likes to stretch out in cross seats on the 'L' and clean his boots on the edge of the seat.

"The third of the species is less bold than his brothers. He is the chap who, when some one gets up, leaving a seat vacant, although there's a tired woman maybe next to him, plumps into the vacant spot, for she had her back turned, and the opportunity was, and always is, in fact, never neglected by him.

"The fourth sort is the rooster who reads another man's paper over his shoulder. I saw one the other day who was so interested in one article that he didn't see that the man who held the paper was furtively and amusedly regarding him. The fact was brought to his attention, however, by the paper being pushed in front of his face and then withdrawn, and when he looked up a dozen smiling faces made his turn fairly sallow.

"The fifth is really only a pig. He's not grown, but thinks he is. His nose—that's not the word, but it will do—is retrousse, and the little bristles under it are carefully cared for. He likes to crowd close to a pretty girl and stare at her with such a yearning look. If he sits opposite her, his eyes rarely wander from hers. I saw one young woman stare at the feet of one of that sort for five minutes. He pulled them back and fidgeted them about, finally resting on his toes. She kept right on staring, and he became very uncomfortable. I'm told that's a sure remedy. He finally got out on the platform.

"The last of the railroad hogs I know, although there may be others, is the one who opens his newspaper so as to shut out the view of those on either side of him. If he'd fold it down the center of the page—but, pshaw, he won't." —New York World.

The Christian Scientists claim a membership of 3,724. They own seven churches and 218 halls and claim church property valued at $40,696.

DIDN'T PRACTICE WHAT HE TAUGHT.

A Swimming Teacher Saved From Drowning by His Own Pupils.

In my boyhood days water never had any love for me. Whenever I used to go with my playmates to take a bath in the creek near the town where I was born, it would do all in its power to envelop me and draw me to the bottom.

Then it was that I made up my mind to learn to swim, come what might. Not far from where I lived was a school for swimming, conducted by a corpulent, good natured individual, who called himself a professor. It was to him I went.

He made some sarcastic remarks about the inability of a young man of my age to swim and proceeded to give me a lesson. A rope was tied around my waist, and the professor held the end of it. The first thing I knew I was floundering at the bottom of the tank gasping for breath. The good natured professor had thrown me into the water unexpectedly. I tried to cry out to him to pull me out, but my mouth filled with water, and I was speechless. Presently I felt myself drawn to the surface, and the professor politely asked me how I enjoyed it. I calmed my wrath and told him it was the happiest day of my life.

"Now," said he, "you do the strokes as I count. One, two, three; one, two, three."

A few repetitions of that, and the first lesson was over. So it went on for about ten lessons, the professor never missing the chance to pitch me into the tank when I wasn't looking. I made rapid progress and was soon able to swim without assistance, although the professor still insisted on having the rope around my waist.

I was near my last lesson. The professor and I were alone in the school. He was busily engaged in beating time with his hand—"One, two, three"—and I was doing the strokes. Suddenly there was a heavy splash beside me that sent the water high into the air. The professor had fallen into the water. I had never yet caught him in the water, and I felt that it was my chance now to get even with him for always ducking me so unceremoniously. His big, fat head presently appeared on the surface, and I was rather surprised at the peculiar strokes he was making—strokes so different from those he taught his pupils.

"For heaven's sake, save me," he cried, "or I'll drown."

"Are you crazy?" I said. "Why should I save you?"

"Don't stay there and look at me," he whimpered. "I can't swim."

"You can't swim? Why, you are a professor of swimming."

I crawled out of the water and laughed aloud. My turn had come now. I called in all the pupils and explained the situation to them, and we looked at the helpless professor in the water and greeted his cries for help with derision. However, when there was really danger of his drowning, we pulled him out, and it is needless to say there was no swimming school in town after that incident.—New York Herald.

Hard Times For Hired Girls.

In olden times domestic servants were practically slaves and could be bought, sold or even killed at the will of the mistress. Frequent instances are given by old writers of their having been imprisoned in iron fetters and scourged to death for the most trivial offenses.

Besides this in those days the rather humiliating name given to domestics in Anglo-Saxon was "halfcetan," or loaf eater, which proves that even then their food was more or less begrudged to them.

During the middle ages the lot of house servants had considerably improved. They were, comparatively speaking, quite well fed, but at all periods the sleeping accommodation left much to be desired.

It was customary for them to sleep on bags of straw laid on the benches and tables of the great hall.

Even so late as the reign of Elizabeth in England they lay on pallets of straw covered by a sheet, with a good round log instead of a pillow.

An old chronicler says, "As for servants, if they had any sheet above them it was well, for seldom had they any under their bodies to keep them from the pricking straws that ran through the canvas of the pallet and raised their hardened hides."—Vogue.

Still Unsatisfied.

First Stranger—Sir, my wife says you have been staring at her for the last half hour. I want an apology.

Second Stranger—Certainly; I may have been looking at your wife, but I was in a deep study and did not see her at all.

"Gee! When she hears that, she will be madder than ever."—Indianapolis Journal.

A Close Father.

She—You must ask father for his consent.

He—He won't give it to me.

She—Why not?

He—He's too close. He never gave anything to anybody in his life.—Detroit Free Press.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R R BELLAMY †

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind †

It May Do as Much for You.

Mr. Fred, Miller, of Irving, Ill., writes that he had a Severe Kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back and also that his bladder was affected. He tried many so-called Kidney cures but without any good result. About a year ago he began use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to cure of all Kidney and Liver troubles and often gives almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price only 50c. for large bottle. At R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

DUKE CIGARETTES

MADE FROM

High Grade Tobacco

AND

ABSOLUTELY PURE

jan 5 1y D&W su we fr

Corkscrew In Case of Fire.

As he strolled along with his old carpetsack, gazing childishly at the tall buildings, it was plain to be seen that he hailed from the neighborhood of Squashville. He finally selected a low priced hotel and engaged a room. The room contained the familiar green bottles of fire extinguisher, with the placard, "To Be Used In Case of Fire." He had not occupied the room more than five minutes when a puff of smoke from a neighboring chimney was wafted by the breeze in through the open window. The old man, with visions of burning to death in a hotel fire, at once became excited. He happened to glance up and saw the fire extinguisher bottles and read the placard. He rushed over and grabbed one of the bottles.

Now, as almost every one knows, the bottles are simply to be thrown into the fire, thereby breaking the bottle and releasing the contents. But he made a vain effort to pull the cork out with his fingers. After several efforts, becoming more and more excited as some more smoke came in through the window, he dropped the bottle, rushed out into the hall and down stairs six steps at a time. With his eyes bulging out he made for the office, rushed up to the clerk and exclaimed:

"Say, you!"— He stopped for a fresh supply of breath.

"What is it?" said the clerk.

—"I want"— Another pause for breath.

"Well, what do you want?" said the clerk.

—"want!" exclaimed the old man with a final effort. "Ye dum fool, gimmo a corkscrew, quick, er tha hull durn tavern'll burn to blazes."—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Ideal Panacea.

James L. Francis, Alderman, Chicago, says: "I regard Dr. King's New Discovery as an Ideal Panacea for Coughs, Colds and Lung Complaints, having used it in my family for the last five years, to the exclusion of physician's prescriptions or other preparations."

Rev. John Burgus, Keokuk, Iowa, writes: "I have been a Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church for 50 years or more, and have never found anything so beneficial, or that gave me such speedy relief as Dr. King's New Discovery." Try this Ideal Cough Remedy now. Trial bottles free at R. R. Bellamy's drug store. †

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesa Prices generally. In making up small orders highe prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately a possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2-lb Jute		@	5½
Standard	7½	@	6¾
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams, ₩ lb	13½	@	14
Sides, ₩ lb	7½	@	7¾
Shoulders, ₩ lb	6¾	@	7
DRY SALTED—			
Sides, ₩ lb	5¾	@	6
Shoulders, ₩ lb	5½	@	4¾
BARRELS— Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each		@	1 40
BEESWAX, ₩ lb	26	@	27
BRICKS—			
Wilmington, ₩ M	6 50	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina, ₩ lb	15		
Northern	23	@	
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks	42½	@	45
Virginia Meal	43½	@	45
COTTON TIES— ₩ bundle		@	85
CANDLES— ₩ lb—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	9	@	10
CHEESE— ₩ lb—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream	11	@	12
State		@	10
COFFEE— ₩ lb—	27	@	28
Laguyra	20	@	23
Rio	15	@	19
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ₩ yard		@	5¾
Yarns, ₩ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS— ₩ dozen	10	@	10½
FISH			
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ₩ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ₩ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3 ₩ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ₩ barrel	3 00	@	3 25
Mullets, ₩ pork barrel	5 75	@	6 00
N. C. Roe Herring ₩ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ₩ lb	5	@	10
" Extra	3 25	@	3 50
FLOUR— ₩ barrel—			
Low grade	3 75	@	3 50
Choice	2 75	@	3 00
Straight	3 75	@	3 85
Fine Patent		@	4 25
GLUE— ₩ lb	27½	@	30
GRAIN— ₩ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bags—White	45	@	47½
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White		@	42½
Corn, cargo, in bags—White		@	44½
Oats, from store	32½	@	35
Oats, Rust Proof	40	@	45
Cow Peas	50	@	60
HIDES, ₩ lb—			
Green		@	6
Dry		@	8
HAY, ₩ 100 lbs—			
Eastern		@	1 00
Western		@	90
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ₩ lb	2	@	3½
LARD, ₩ lb—			
Northern	6½	@	90
North Carolina	6	@	10
LIME, ₩ barrel		@	1 25
LUMBER(in the rawed) ₩ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-Edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ₩ gallon—			
New Crop Cuba, in hhds		@	22
" in bbls		@	22
Porto Rico, in hhds	25	@	27½
" in bbls	25	@	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	12	@	14
" in bbls		@	15
Syrup, in bbls	13	@	20
NAILS, ₩ keg. Cut, 60d basis	2 35	@	2 45
PORK, ₩ barrel—			
City Mess	11 50	@	13 00
Rump		@	11 00
Prime		@	11 00
ROPE, ₩ lb	10	@	22
SALT, ₩ sack, Alum		@	75
Liverpool		@	65
Lisbon		@	
American		@	45
on 125 ₩ Sacks	40	@	45
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ₩ M	1 90	@	7 00
Common	2 00	@	2 50
Cypress Sap	4 50	@	5 00
Cypress Hearts		@	7 50
SUGAR, ₩ lb— Standard Granul'd	5½	@	5¼
Standard A		@	4½
White Ex. C		@	4½
Extra C, Golden	4	@	4½
C, Yellow		@	3½
SOAP, ₩ lb—Northern	3½	@	4
STAVES, ₩ M—W. O. Barrel	8 00	@	14
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ₩ M feet—Shipping	10	@	9 00
Mill, Prime	00	@	7 00
Mill, Fair	5 50	@	4 00
Common Mill	4 00	@	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary	00	@	3 00
TALLOW, ₩ lb	5	@	
WHISKEY, ₩ gallon—Northern	1 00	@	1
North Carolina	1 00	@	1
WOOL, ₩ lb—Washed	14	@	
Clear of burs	12½	@	
Burry		@	

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Feb. 25.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Firm at 36¾ cents per gallon for country and 37¼ cents for machine-made casks.

ROSIN.—Market firm at $1 25 per bbl for Strained and $1 30 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market steady at 90 cents per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at $1 30 for Hard, $1 70 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine, 29½c; rosin, strained, $1 10; good strained, $1 15; tar, $1 00; crude turpentine, $1 10, 1 50, 1 70.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	44 casks
Rosin	435 bbls
Tar	293 bbls
Crude Turpentine	00 bbls

Receipts same day last year—260 casks spirits turpentine, 711 bbls rosin, 239 bbls tar, 21 bbls crude turpentine.

PEANUTS.

North Carolina—Prime, 60@65c per qushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 70c; Fancy, 75c.

Virginia—Extra Prime, 70@75c; Fancy, 80c.

COTTON MARKET.

Market steady on a basis of 7¼c for middling Quotations:

Ordinary	5½	cts ₩ lb
Good Ordinary	6⅝	" "
Low Middling	7 1-16	" "
Middling	7¼	" "
Good Middling	7 13-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 5c.

Receipts—175 bales; same day last year, 395.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, February 25.—Evening—Money on call was easy at 3@4 cent., last loan at 3, and closing offered at 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper was 6@7 per cent. Sterling exchange steady; actual business in bankers' bills 486¼@486¾ for sixty days and 487¼@487¾ for demand. Commercial bills were 485¼@486. Government bonds steady; United States coupon fours 110; United States twos 95. State bonds dull; North Carolina fours 103⅝; North Carolina sixes 122. Railroad bonds were firm.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was quiet.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, February 25—Evening—Cotton steady; middling gulf 8¼c; middling 7⅞c.

Cotton futures—market closed steady; February 7 57, March 7 57; April 7 68, May 7 68, June 7 72, July 7 76, August 7 76, September 7 58, October 7 42, November 7 39, December 7 41. Sales 171,700 bales.

Cotton—net receipts 995 bales; gross 7,501 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,500 bales; to France 50 bales; to the Continent 275 bales; forwarded 2 087 bales; sales 2,870 bales, sales to spinners 270 bales; stock (actual) 189,152 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 17.778 bales; exports to Great Britain 11 699 bales; to France 2 148 bales; to the Continent 4 275 bales; stock 814,193 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 49,342 bales; exports to Great Britain 36,929 bales; to France 5,848 bales; to the Continent 36 129 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 4,374,941 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,513,129 bales; exports to France 895 883 bales; exports to the Continent 1,259,481 bales.

NEW YORK, February 25—Flour was firm, quiet and unchanged; Southern quiet unchanged; common to extra fair $2 40, good to choice $3 30. Wheat—spot fairly active, stronger; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 81½@81¾c, afloat 83@83½c; options were fairly active and firm at ¼@⅜c advance; No. 2 red February 75½c; March 75¾c; May 78⅝c; June —c; July —c. Corn—spot steady and stronger; No. 2 at elevator 37¼c; afloat 38¼c; options moderately active and firm at ⅛@⅜c advance; February 87½c; May 37c; July 37⅜c. Oats—spot quiet and firm; options dull and nominally unchanged; February 26½c; March 25⅞c; May 26c; spot prices—No. 2 26½c; No. 2 white 27½c; mixed Western 26½@27½c. Wool quiet, firm and uncharged. Beef quiet, unchanged; beef hams dull at $14 50@15 00; tierced beef inactive; city extra India mess $15 00@16 50. Cut meats dull and weak; pickled bellies 5c; shoulders 4¼@4¾; hams 8½@8¾c. Lard lower, with a moderate demand; Western steam $5 02½; city $5 00; May $5 82½; refined lard dull; Continent $5 95; South America $6 15; compound $4 75@5 00. Pork quoted steady, with a fair demand; old mess $10 25@10 75. Butter—fancy firmer, with a good demand; State dairy 9@19c; do creamery held at 13@18½c; Western creamery 14@21½c; Elgins 21½c. Cotton seed oil steady, with a moderate demand; crude 21c; yellow prime 25@28½c; do off grade 25c bid. Rice firm in fair demand and unchanged. Molasses firm, in moderate demand and unchanged. Peanuts quiet; fancy handpicked 4¾c. Coffee steady and 10 to 25 points down; March $13 45@

Castoria

for

Infants and Children.

MOTHERS

Do You Know that Paregoric, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, many so-called Soothing Syrups and most remedies for children are composed of opium or morphine?

Do You Know that opium and morphine are stupefying narcotic poisons?

Do You Know that in most countries druggists are not permitted to sell narcotics without labeling them poison?

Do You Know that Castoria is a purely vegetable preparation, and that a list of its ingredients is published with every bottle?

Do You Know that Castoria is the prescription of the famous Dr. Samuel Pitcher? That it has been in use for nearly thirty years, and that more Castoria is now sold than of all other remedies for children combined?

Do You Know that you should not permit any medicine to be given your child unless you or your physician know of what it is composed?

Do You Know that when possessed of this perfect preparation, your children may be kept well, and that you may have unbroken rest?

Well These Things are worth knowing. They are facts.

Children Cry

FOR PITCHER'S

Castoria

CASTORIA DESTROYS WORMS, ALLAYS FEVERISHNESS, CURES DIARRHŒA AND WIND COLIC, RELIEVES TEETHING TROUBLES AND CURES CONSTIPATION AND FLATULENCY.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

Do not be imposed upon, but insist upon having Castoria, and see that the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on the wrapper. We shall protect ourselves and the public at all hazards.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray St., N. Y.

ONE-HALF SIZE OF BOX.

POZZONI'S COMPLEXION POWDER

has been the standard for forty years and is more popular to-day than ever before.

POZZONI'S

is the ideal complexion powder—beautifying, refreshing, cleanly, healthful and harmless. A delicate, invisible protection to the face.

With every box of POZZONI'S a magnificent Scovill's GOLD PUFF BOX is given free of charge.

AT DRUGGISTS AND FANCY STORES.

feb 4 1y

FOR MAN AND BEAST!

Mexican Mustang Liniment

CURES

Sciatica,	Scratches,	Contracted Muscles,
Lumbago,	Sprains,	Eruptions,
Rheumatism,	Strains,	Hoof Ail,
Burns,	Stitches,	Screw Worms,
Scalds,	Stiff Joints,	Swinney,
Stings,	Backache,	Saddle Galls,
Bites,	Galls,	Piles.
Bruises,	Sores,	
Bunions,	Spavin Cracks.	
Corns,		

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY

accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its **universal applicability.** Everybody needs such a medicine.

The Lumberman needs it in case of accident.

The Housewife needs it for general family use.

The Canaler needs it for his teams and his men.

The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.

The Miner needs it in case of emergency.

The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it.

The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard.

The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply afloat and ashore.

The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.

The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.

The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.

The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.

The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.

Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.

Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages.

Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

CURE YOURSELF!

BIG G — CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A. Trade Mark. Price $1.00.

Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous.

Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

dec 27 1y fr su we

The Morning Star.

THE GARDEN GATE.

The garden gate is broad and low,
And, swinging back, discloses
A wealth of bloom, a bower sweet,
A paradise of roses.

At morn upon my way to town
I linger there a minute,
To greet the mistress of this bower,
The fairest flow'r within it.

She pins a rose upon my coat,
"To make the town seem brighter,"
Her smiles, her kiss, her parting words
All make my toil seem lighter.

And when at dusk I leave the town,
With all its dust and noises,
My spirit, like an uncaged bird,
'Mid country fragrance poises.

I sing along the budding lane
That leads where my true love waits,
Ah, there 'mongst the bloom of roses,
She's leaning upon the gates.
—Philadelphia Times.

ANIMAL VISION.

Only One Bird Whose Sight Is Better Than That of Man.

Birds are commonly credited with an extraordinary range of vision. Circumstances lend aid to the development of the mental factors in their case. The usual distance at which terrestrial species use their eyes is limited by the ground horizon. But in the case of the soaring birds, such as vultures and eagles, the horizon, the natural limit of sight, is enormously extended. Macgillivray early noted that, though birds of prey have orbits of great size—the eyeball of the common buzzard being 1 1-8 inches in diameter—they do not, as a rule, soar when seeking their prey. The eagle when hunting flies low, just as do the sparrowhawk and the hen harrier.

Yet the vultures and condors, birds which admittedly do soar when seeking food, have been proved to find carrion by sight. A carcass was covered with canvas and some offal placed upon it. The vultures saw this, descended and ate it and then sat on the covered portion within a few inches of a putrid carcass. When a hole was made in the covering, they saw and attacked the food below. But the rapid congregation of vultures from a distance to a carcass is probably due to their watching their neighbors, each of which is surveying a limited area. Charles Darwin pointed out that in a level country the height of sky commonly noticed by a mounted man is not more than 15 degrees above the horizon, and a vulture on the wing at the height of between 3,000 feet and 4,000 feet would probably be two miles distant and invisible. Those which descend rapidly and appear to have come from beyond the range of human sight were perhaps hovering vertically over the hunter when he killed his game.

There remains one undoubted instance in which bird vision is far keener than that of man. The great gray shrike, Lanius excubitor, is habitually used by the men who catch falcons at Valliensward to give notice of the approach of a hawk. The bird sees it far sooner than the men, and at once gives notice of its approach. This is a single instance in which the specialized acuteness of sight may be due to the fact that the bird in question much resembles in color the pigeons which are the falcon's favorite food. But long sight does not seem common property of bird vision. The gannets, which catch fish at sea, descend from a considerable height, but they kill their prey on the surface of the water or near it. Nocturnal birds and animals, though able to see with little light, have no enhanced powers when the light is more powerful, and those animals which, like deer, feed by night or day indifferently have only developed a keenness of vision from constant fear and vigilance. Horses and cattle, which have the same power of sight by night, have never increased their visual range. Dogs habitually rely on another sense, that of scent, in preference to their eyes and will walk over a dead bird while their brain is intent on discovering its place by scent alone. Weasels when hunting will run up to a human being who imitates the squeak of a rabbit and peer up at him to discover where the sound comes from. The smallness of the eye limits its powers. Just as the best telescope has usually the largest object glass, so the largest eye will probably be the best organ of sight, and in the absence of any extraordinary developments in the size of the organ itself in animals their power of vision must, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, be supposed to be proportionately limited. — London Spectator.

Types of Old World Beauty.

It is said that when artists are seeking for models the palm for beauty and symmetry of figure is given to the girls of Spain, while the daughters of rural Ireland are a good second. The pretty faces and graceful throats are found among English maidens. A model for a perfect arm would be sought for among Grecian ladies, while a lady of the Turkish harem would be regarded as the possessor of a daintily commendable hand. Italians are usually good in figure, and some of the most beautiful models, perfectly proportioned, are derived from the women of sunny Italy. Frenchwomen, as a rule, are not in request, being too thin and vivacious for the purpose, while the face and limbs of a German frau are too commonplace for artistic work.—London Standard.

Trees Shrink and Expand.

Perhaps it is more interesting than strictly useful to know that the diameter of trees not only varies from summer to winter, but from day to day. They are larger from noon until twilight next morning than from twilight to noon; they are smaller in winter than in summer. Low temperatures, as well as high, promote evaporation. The trees evaporate from their branches in winter, and so the colder the weather the more they shrink.

Sudden Change of Mind.

Watts—You won't mind my leaving my wheel here in your office, will you? I know you don't ride one, but—

Potts—No, I don't ride one very well yet, but I began taking lessons yesterday—

"Er—come to think of it, I guess I won't impose on your good nature, old man."—Indianapolis Journal.

FANCY CHEESES.

Some of the Choice Varieties and How They Are Made.

Among the cheeses with which the epicure rounds off his dinner the chief favorites are the Stilton, Edam, Camembert, Munster, Roquefort, de Brie, Limburger, d'Isigny, Neufchatel, Schloss and Gorgonzola. Of these delectable qualities all except the Roquefort are the production of the American dairy.

With complacency the diner out regards his plate of fromage, flattering himself that something inexplicable in the air or soil of the continent has surcharged the cheese before him with peculiar richness. This, he supposes, was made in Switzerland from the milk of the goat, and that ripened into toothsomeness under a warm Italian sky. The truth is that even the Limburger has most likely traveled no further to reach his hotel, cottage or mansion than from the town of Antwerp in the state of New York.

In this favored region, where the grass is crisp and rich and fine heads of Jersey cattle dot the landscape, is to be found one of the largest cheese factories in this country.

It is true the manager has served an apprenticeship in the factories of the old world, and the success of the production here rests upon the quality of the milk and the method of its manipulation.

The process by which each variety is made is essentially the same as those of every other. The difference consists in the extra amount of cream incorporated with the milk, in the amount of time occupied in the curing and other details, such as the pressure under which the curd is placed.

In all cases the milk is more or less heated, rennet is introduced to coagulate, the curd is carefully cut into dice, drained of its whey through linen or cotton cloths, salted, pressed, arranged on shelves, kept at a given temperature, turned, rubbed and "cured" for a certain length of time.

Take, for instance, fromage de Brie.

After the curd has stood four hours it is dipped into tin rings, which are placed on small cane mats, from which the whey drains until it has shrunken to fit a smaller ring. In two months of turning and rubbing the de Brie is fit for the market. Much in the same manner are made the d'Isigny and the Camembert. For the latter cream is added to the fresh milk to make it richer, and the process of curing goes on more slowly.

In the case of the cheeses named the milk is kept at about 60 degrees. In the Munster, Limburger and some others milk and rennet are heated in huge copper kettles to 85 degrees, after which the curd is cut into cubes and heated to 110 degrees for one and 125 for the other.

Italian cream cheese, or Philadelphia cream, is made from sweet cream instead of milk. Neufchatel is made from unheated milk, and the curd is subjected to little pressure. It is then cut fine by a machine, salted and packed, also by machinery. But little of the Neufchatel is imported, and that in winter.

Clubhouse cheese, which is sold in small glass jars, is simply cream cheese run through a sausage grinder and stuffer, with the addition of a small quantity of butter. The profit on this kind of cheese is immense.

Roquefort cheese it is impossible to make outside of the place from which is derived its name. Cheeses are there cured in a cave having a peculiarly soft, dry air, which gives them a quality that can be obtained by no other method.

From the whey, buttermilk and skimmed milk of cheese factories is obtained that sugar of milk so much used in the manufacture of medicinal tablets.—New York Home Journal.

Business Ways In Early Days.

In the early days of California there were neither courts nor juries in the land. The word of a Californian was the only bond required. Even the wary Yankee traders who frequented the coast when foreign commerce was finally allowed trusted them freely from one season to the next. An incident illustrating this trait is told by the Aguirre family. Don Jose Aguirre, who owned a trading vessel, once had as supercargo a young man who was a stranger to Californian customs.

While the ship, with cargo, lay in San Pedro harbor, the master being absent, Augustin Machado, a ranchero of considerable wealth in land and herds, but who could neither read nor write, went on board to do some purchasing, his carts awaiting him on shore. When he had made his choice and was about having the goods conveyed to land, the supercargo asked him for either payment or guarantee.

Machado did not at first understand that he was being distrusted. No such demand had ever before been made of any ranchero, where the buyer offered no money, he being credited without hesitation. When at length it dawned upon the Californian, he drew a hair from his beard, and, gravely handing it to the young man, said, with dignity: "Deliver this to Senor Aguirre and tell him it is a hair from the beard of Augustin Machado. You will find it a sufficient guarantee."

The supercargo, crestfallen, placed the hair in the leaves of his account book and allowed the goods to be removed. Upon Aguirre's return he was deeply chagrined at the insult that had been offered to his friend. —Overland Monthly.

Men do not make their homes unhappy because they have genius, but because they have not enough genius. A mind and sentiments of a higher order would render them capable of seeing and feeling all the beauty of domestic ties.—Wordsworth.

There is quite as much injury done by believing too much as by believing too little. You must believe with your common sense if you want your faith to last.

The German Evangelical Protestant church of North America has a membership of 36,156, divided into 52 societies and owning 52 churches, valued at $1,187,450.

THE OLD MINER'S STORY.

Arizona Crickets Seem to Travel Eight Miles an Hour.

The truth of the following tale cannot be vouched for. It ought to be true—probably is, as it was told the other day to a small party in an up town club by an old mining engineer from Arizona who has heretofore always borne a reputation for veracity.

"You know," he said, "that one of the most troublesome qualities about giant powder which we use in our work is the fact that the concussion caused by one explosion explodes any other powder which happens to be near at hand. Fatal accidents are often the result. And yet this same quality allowed me to ascertain what I often desired to know—just how fast crickets migrated. They travel eight miles an hour, gentlemen. I found it this way. Last summer an old miner and myself were making our way across one of the plains near Prescott to a claim some miles distant. Night came on before we reached our destination, and we were compelled to build a fire on the trail and fix ourselves until daylight came. We had with us three sticks of giant powder, which, for safety's sake, we carefully laid on the trail about 100 yards from our fire.

"Toward 10 o'clock we began to be disturbed by a great number of those big Arizona crickets, which were following the trail across the plains. They came by thousands, solemnly walking in single file. We knew that it was no use to disturb them, and so let them go by undisturbed. An hour passed and still they came.

"At length I reached out to throw a stick of wood into the fire, and as I did so I brushed a cricket into the flames. Instantly there was a loud explosion that scattered the ashes all over me. Then came another and another—bang! bang! bang! My companion and I jumped to our feet and gazed down the trail. It was simply a line of fire as explosion followed explosion. It kept up until we could no longer hear the reports, but we could trace the devastation by the flashes of light. The last died away in about 20 minutes. We hurried back to where we had left our powder and found but a small stick, all gnawed, left. Then we knew the crickets had dined on it as they passed. The fire and concussion had done the rest.

"On the next day we kept along the trail and found it strewn with the legs and heads of dead crickets. The last corpse was found just eight miles from where we had camped. An hour had intervened between the arrival of the head of the line and the disaster. Hence my conclusion that crickets travel eight miles an hour."—New York Evening Sun.

A Technique of Pen and Ink.

It is easy of course to understand how pen drawing should have come to be so largely employed and elaborated. It is a matter of reproduction for illustration. An etching will not print with type nor with a steel engraving. This led in the early part of the century to the imitation of steel engravings by wood engravers, who did the business most skillfully with immense labor. The drawings for them were mostly made in pencil. But photographic process rendered the intervention of the wood engraver needless if the artist made a pen drawing that would photograph and process well. A purely technical difficulty can be overcome by large numbers of craftsmen. Large numbers accordingly have learned to make pen drawings to supplant wood engravings. But it should be noted that to do this is itself a kind of reproductive process. Few elaborate pen drawings are made without a studious foundation in some other material. The pen line must frequently be traced or drawn over the pencil line, very much like the engraver's tool.

The point about the moderns and ancients, then, resolves itself into the imitation by the moderns in a new medium of the technique of an old. It is certain that the ancients could have performed this feat if they had chosen.—London Spectator.

Van Buren's Query.

Prince John Van Buren was once before a jury as opponent to Daniel Lord Junior—as his name was invariably spoken and written. In the course of his address Mr. Lord told the jury that "only a miracle or divine interposition could prevent on the facts a verdict for my client."

"Divine interposition, forsooth!" ironically exclaimed Mr. Van Buren in reply. "Does the gentleman use the junior after his name boastfully as being closely related to the senior Lord of the universe?"

A Nourishing Food.

A nourishing food, sometimes used to build up weak persons for whom cream is prescribed, but who cannot digest it, has been found in a drink made of suet and sweet milk. One ounce of suet is used to every quart of milk. It is chopped fine, cooked in the milk half an hour and then strained out through two thicknesses of cheesecloth. Season to taste with salt.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Doomed.

"Emily, if William today asks you to marry him, you must tell him to speak to me."

"Yes, mamma. But if he does not?"

"Then tell him I want to speak to him."—Fliegende Blatter.

The gulf of California was first called Mar de Cortez, then Mar Bermejo, the former being in honor of the conqueror of Mexico, the latter on account of the bright red color of its waters. The name literally translated means "Red sea."

In 1433 the cold was so great in Europe that wild fowl sought refuge in the cities. The wild deer came down to the villages in search of food, and packs of wolves made travel unsafe in many parts of the continent.

The Broad river, in South Carolina, was so called by the whites. The Indian name was Eswan Huppeday, or "Dividing Line river," because it was the boundary between the Cherokees and the Catawbas.

Man may be happy if he will. Know, then, each mortal is an actual Jove, can brew what weather he shall most approve, of wind or calm or foul or fair.—John Wolcott.

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in every conceivable shape.

We had a thousand pieces when the season began. We have a hundred pieces now. They are worth the first price. Will you take them at a SACRIFICE? Remember that you take them at just HALF the marked price.

DOLLS.

Those pretty Dolls will be sold for half the marked price. These Dolls will not last long at these prices.

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CURTAINS THAT SOLD FOR

$7.00	this	week	$4.75
5.00	"	"	3.50
4.00	"	"	2.55
3 50	"	"	2.25
2.50	"	"	1.40
2.25	"	"	1.35
2.00	"	"	1 25
1.75	"	"	1.15
1 50	"	"	1.00

These are samples. Call early.

Mattings,

NEW MATTINGS.

Twenty-five pieces Matting just arrived. This lot of Mattings represent a portion of a large import order given by us during the Fall. Mattings are cheaper than last year. You can get a very good Matting for 12½c a yard. We have about 150 yards at that price, for which you have paid 16⅔c a yard. You must examine the line shown at 15c per yard, also at 20, 25 and 30c a yard.

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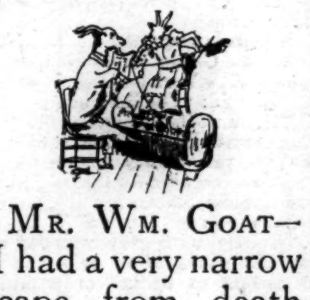
dec 29 tf



MR. WM. GOAT—"I had a very narrow escape from death to-day, my dear. I ate one of those lawn mower signs and in process of digestion it cut me several times."

NANNY GOAT—"Gracious! William, you always were careless and imprudent in eating. What did you do for it?"

MR. WM. GOAT—"Just swallowed a **Pond's Extract** sign. You know **Pond's Extract** is the best thing for cuts and lacerations."

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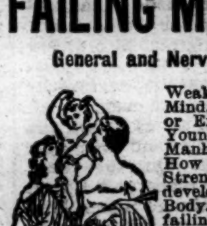

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WILL LEAVE FOR CLEAR RUN AND ALL points on Back River, on MONDAY and THURSDAY each week.

feb 1 1m JAS. MADDEN, Agent.

W., N. & N. Railway.

In Effect Sunday, Oct. 27, 1895

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND 8	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND 7
P M	—WILMINGTON—	P M
3 00	Lv.. Mulberry street ..Ar	12 40
3 58	Lv.. Jacksonville Lv	10 42
4 30	Lv.. Maysville..........Lv	10 09
4 44	Lv.. Pollocksville.......Lv	9 55
5 2	Ar.. Newbern Lv	9 20
P M		A M

Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Steamer Geo D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.

H. A. WHITING,
General Manage

J. W. MARTENIS,
Traffic Manager. oct 27 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JAN. 31, 1896.

DEPARTURES FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.25 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.52 a m, Warsaw 11.05 a m, Goldsboro 12.01 a m, Wilson 1.00 p m, Rocky Mount 1.55 p m, Tarboro 2.35 p m, Weldon 3.32 p m, Petersburg 5.29 p m, Richmond 6.40 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, Boston 3.30 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.30 p m, Warsaw 8.43 p m, Goldsboro 9.36 p m, Wilson 10.28 p m, †Tarboro 7.03 a m, Rocky Mount 11.05 a m, Weldon 1.01 a m, †Norfolk 10.35 a m, Petersburg 3.38 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.23 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.23 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.30 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.19 p m, Marion 6.29 p m, Florence 7.10 p m, Sumter 8.53 p m, Columbia 10.15 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 11.13 p m, Savannah 1.19 a m, Jacksonville 7.55 a m, St. Augustine 10.15 a m, Tampa 6.00 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.55 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.55 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.10 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.45 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12.03 p m, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.20 p m, Weldon 9.44 p m, †Tarboro 5.58 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 7.05 a m, Warsaw 7.57 a m, Magnolia 8.18 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 11 50 a m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8.20 a m, Sanford 1.00 p m, Jacksonville 6.20 p m, Savannah 12.10 night, Charleston 4.13 a m, Columbia 5.20 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 3.25 p m, Denmark 4.17 p m, Sumter 6.43 a m, Florence 8.35 a m, Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 10.10 a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.39 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.55 p m, Halifax 4.13 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.05 p m, Greenville 6.47 p m, Kinston 7 45 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7 20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m. Arriving Halifax at 11 00 a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7.00 a. m., arrive Parmele 8.40 a. m., Tarboro 10 a m; returning leaves Tarboro 4 30 p m; Parmele 6.20 p. m. arrives Washington 7.45 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects at Parmele with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, at 4.40 p m; Sunday 2.45 p m.; arrive Plymouth 9 00 p m, 5 00 p m. Returning, leave Plymouth daily except Sunday 6.00 a m, Sunday 9 30 a m; Arrive Tarboro 10 25 a m and 11 50 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 6 00 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 7.20 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C. 7 50 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9 15 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.10 a m and 8 50 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m. and 3.00 p m.

Trains on South and North Carolina Railroad leave Elliott 11 20 a m and 7 15 p m. Lucknow 1 00 p m, and 8 15 p m; returning leave Lucknow 6 30 a m and 2 00 p m, arrive Elliott 8 00 a m and 3 30 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 8 40 a m, arrive Latta 9.01 a m, Dillon 9 19 a m, Rowland 9 37 a m., returning leaves Rowland 6 16 p m, arrives Dillon 6.25 p m, Latta 6.37 p m, Pee Dee 6.58 p m, daily. Latta Branch trains leave Latta 6 40 p m, arrive Clio 8 05 p m, returning leave Clio 6 10 a m, arrive Latta 7 50 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilmington and Conway Railroad, leave Hub at 8.15 a m, Chadbourn 10.20 a m, arrive Conway 12.35 p m, leave Conway 2 30 p m, Chadbourn 5.35 p m, arrive Hub 6.20 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence 8.15 a m, 8.45 a m, *8.50 a m, 7 25 p m, arrive Darlington 8.55 a m, 9.20 a m, *9.20 a m, 8 p m, Hartsville *10 a m and 8.50 p m, Bennettsville 8 54 p m, Gibson 9 20 p m, Cheraw, S. C., 11.15 a m. Wadesboro 1.10 p m. Returning leave Wadesboro 3.00 p m, Cheraw 3.45 p m, Gibson 5 50 a m, Bennettsville 6 16 a m, Hartsville 6.30 a m, *6 40 a m. Darlington 7.20 a m, *7 25 p m, 4.30 p m, 6.05 p m, arrive Florence 7.50 a m, *7 50 a m, 5 p m, 6 45 p m. †Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6 06 p m, Manning 6.35 p m, arrive Lane's 7 12 p m, leave Lanes 8.38 a m, Manning 9.15 a m, arrive Sumter 9.44 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7 10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.05 p m, 11.18 p m, arrive Selma 2.53 p m, Smithfield 3.03 p m, Dunn 3.44 p m, Fayetteville 4.30 p m, 1.15 a m, Rowland 6.02 p m, returning leave Rowland 9 37 a m, Fayetteville 10.58 a m, 9.40 p m, Dunn 11.44 a m, Smithfield 12.25 p m, Selma 12.32 p m, arrive Wilson 1.20 p m, 11 35 p m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Darlington †7 25 a m, arrives Sumter †8 53 a m. Leave Sumter †10 a m, arrives Pregnalls †5 40 p m. Leaves Sumter 4 33 a m, arrives Denmark 6 20 a m. Returning leaves Denmark 4 17 p m, arrive Sumter 6 05 p m. Leaves Pregnalls †8 50 a m, arrives Sumter †8 05 p m. Leaves Sumter †6 25 p m, arrives Darlington †7 55 p m. †Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON,
Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.

T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. jan 8 tf

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AND

Georgetown, S. C., Lines.

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CROATAN,	Saturday,	Mar. 7

Wilmington for New York.

CROATAN,	Saturday,	Feb. 29
GEO. W. CLYDE,	Saturday,	Mar. 7

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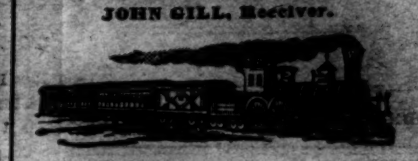

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT DEC. 8, 1895.

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
7 55 p. m.	Ar... Wilmington ...Lve	7 25 a.
4 45 "	Lv.... Fayetteville ....Ar	10 35 a m
4 33 "	Ar .. Fayetteville ... Lv	12 55 "
4 30 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	10 57 "
3 19 "	Lv .... Sanford Lv	12 19 p. m
1 32 a m	Lv...... Climax...... Lv	2 25 "
1 03 "	Lv.... Greensboro.... Ar	2 56 "
12 58 "	Ar.... Greensboro.... Lv	3 05 "
12 12 a m	Lv.... Stokesdale..... Lv	3 59 "
11 45 "	Lv... Walnut Cove... Ar	4 31 "
11 35 "	Ar.. Walnut Cove... Lv	4 38 "
1 06 "	Lv.... Rural Hall... Lv	5 71 "
9 35 "	Lv..... Mt Airy..... Ar	6 45 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3.	Bennettsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 20 p m	Ar... Bennettsville... Lv	8 25 a. m.
6 12 "	Lv...... Maxton.. .. Ar	9 23 "
5 42 "	Lv... Red Springs.... Lv	9 55 "
4 58 "	Lv.... Hope Mills.... Lv	10 35 "
4 38 "	Lv.... Fayetteville... Ar	10 52

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
5 50 p m	Ar..... Ramseur.. ..Lv	6 45 a.
3 55 "	Lv ..... Climax Lv	8 35 "
3 10 "	Lv ... Greensboro. .. Ar	9 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16 MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Greensboro....................	9 35 a. m
Leave Stokesdale....................	10 50 "
Arrive Madison......................	11 50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15 MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Madison.......................	12 25 p m
Leave Stokesdale....................	1 28 "
Arrive Greensboro...................	2 25 "

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY,
Gen'l Manager.

dec 8 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE.

S. A. L.

WEST AND SOUTH.

Wilmington, N. C. Jan. 26, 1896.		N. 41	No. 25	No 403
Leave Wilmington	S A L	P. M. * 3 20	P. M. †7 45	A. M. ......
Arrive Maxton	"	6 12	A. M. ‡12 45	......
Arrive Hamlet	"	6 55	2 05	
Leave Hamlet	"	7 15	2 50	* 8 08
Arrive Wadesboro	"	8 01	4 13	8 49
Arrive Monroe	"	8 55	5 50	9 35
Leave Monroe	"	9 10	6 30	9 55
Arrive Charlotte	"	10 00	‡ 7 45	10 45
Arrive Lincolnton	"			P. M. 12 01
Arrive Shelby	"			1 00
Ar. Rutherfordton	"			2 10
Leave Hamlet	S A L	P. M. † 7 20		
Arrive Osborne	"	7 45		
" Kollock	"	8 20		
" Cheraw	"	8 40		
Leave Cheraw	S A L			A. M. † 6 35
" Kollock	"			6 55
" Osborne	"			7 30
Arrive Hamlet	"			7 55
Leave Wilmington	S A L	P. M. * 3 20		P. M. † 7 45
" Monroe	"	9 00		A. M. *9 55
Arrive Chester	"	10 20		11 02
" Clinton	"	11 50		Noon 12 15
" Greenwood	"	A. M. 12 43		P. M. 12 57
" Abbeville	"	1 15		1 30
" Elberton	"	2 25		2 11
" Athens	"	3 35		3 07
" Atlanta	"	5 20		4 00
Leave Atlanta	A & W P	5 35		4 20
Arrive Montgomery	Wes of Al	10 45		9 10
" Mobile	L & N	P. M. 4 10		A. M. 3 5
" New Orleans	"	8 30		7 0
Arrive Columbia	C N & L	A. M. *10 00		P. M. *4 20
Arrive Augusta	P R & W C	† 9 35		P. M. * 5 05
Arrive Macon	M & N			P. M. * 6 40

EAST AND NORTH.

January 26th, 1896.		No. 38	No 402
Leave Wilmington	S A L	P. M. † 7 45	P. M. * 3 20
Arrive Hamlet	"	A. M. ‡ 2 5	6 55
Leave Hamlet	"	* 8 15	10 34
Arrive Southern Pines	"	9 12	11 21
" Raleigh	"	11 56	A. M. 1 31
" Henderson	"	P. M. 1 00	2 38
" Weldon	"	* 3 00	* 4 05
Arrive Portsmouth	S A L	P. M. * 5 50	A. M. * 7 30
" Norfolk	"	6 0	7 50
Arrive Richmond	A C L	P. M. * 6 40	A. M. * 6 40
" Washington	P R R	11 10	10 45
" Baltimore	"	A. M. 12 48	P. M. 12 05
" Philadelphia	"	3 45	2 20
" New York	"	* 6 53	* 4 53

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Pullman Sleepers between Hamlet and Washington. Trains 403 and 402.

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Close connections at Portsmouth for Washington Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and the East.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Monday.

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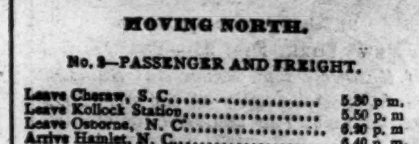

To Take Effect on Dec. 2, 1895.

MOVING NORTH.

No. 2—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Cheraw, S. C..........................	5.20 p m.
Leave Kollock Station........................	5.50 p. m
Leave Osborne, N. C.........................	6.20 p. m
Arrive Hamlet, N. C.........................	6.40 p m.

MOVING SOUTH.

No. 1—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Hamlet, N. C..........................	8.40 a m
Arrive Osborne, N. C........................	9.00 a m
Leave Kollock Station.......................	9.20 a m
Arrive Cheraw, S.C..........................	9.50 a m

Close connection made at Hamlet with trains North South, East and West.

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WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 26, 1896

SPOTS AND FUTURES.

New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The *Sun* says: Cotton declined four to five points but recovered this and advanced three to four points, closing steady, with sales of 171,700 bales.

To-day's features: Disappointment awaited the, bulls if they expected any improvement in Liverpool to-day, for that market was not only lower but less active, and there was considerable liquidation for local and Southern account. Dry goods are dull and it is believed that for a while at least some of the New England mills will run on short time. All the mail advices confirm the recent report that there will be an increase in the acreage this year, and this fact is reflected in the discounts. There is a pretty fair spurt in New York and bears show a disposition to cover on the smallest alarm. However, speculative attachs seem on the bull side. The European reports are lower and Charleston got considerable cotton to-day. Silver was easier. As to the crop, the quantity in sight now is 5 950,000 bales, and it will be about 6 000 000 by Saturday. To-morrow (Wednesday) will be notice day, and some were running away from March cotton to-day. In other words, there was considerable switching from March to later positions, principally to May and August. Southern cotton buyers were said to be selling October in the small country towns of the South. This afternoon prices showed considerable strength, mainly owing to small receipts in such interior towns as Houston and Memphis.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat, Corn and Oats Closed Higher—Pork Products Lower.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—There was no disputing the strength of the wheat market to-day. With the sole exception of a few minutes early in the session which followed the announcement of the large world's shipments for the week, 8,809,000 bushels, there was scarcely an easy spot from the start to the finish. May wheat opened from 66 to 68½c., sold between 65⅞ and 67¼c., closing at 67⅝ to 67¾c.—⅝ to ⅞c. higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was half cent higher.

May corn opened at 30¾; sold between 30¾@30⅝c and 31c, closing at 31c—⅜c higher than yesterday. Cash corn was ¼c per bushel higher.

May oats closed ½c higher than yesterday. Cash oats were steady.

Provisions—Little of strength and less of activity was to be noted in product. On a weak hog market, prices tended lower and declines of more or les importance took place. The boom in wheat exerted little influence in provisions. May pork closed 10c lower, May lard 5@7½c lower, May ribs 5c lower.

FIRE IN RICHMOND, VA.

Grace Street Baptist Church Destroyed—Female Semicary Damaged.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RICHMOND, February 25.—The Grace Street Baptist Church, the largest church building in the city and which was completed about two years ago at a cost of $65 000, was totally destroyed by fire this afternoon, the fire originating from a defective flue. There was $35 000 insurance on the building. Rev. Dr. Wm. E Hatcher is the pastor. The flames communicated to the Richmond Female Seminary, located directly across the street, and that building was damaged to the extent of some $3 000. Flying brands set fire to the roofs of some half dozen houses in the southern part of the city, but none of these houses suffered materially. Only the direction of the wind prevented the burning of some of the most valuable business property on Broad street, the chief retail street of the city. Great excitement prevailed during the progress of the fire.

BILL NYE'S FUNERAL

Took Place Yesterday at Fletcher, N. C.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FLETCHER, N. C., Feb. 25.—Nearly three hundred people crowded Calvary Episcopal Church to pay their last tribute of respect to Edgar W. Nye. The altar and chancel were draped with evergreens, the work of neighbors. The services were conducted by Rev. H. H Phelps, assisted by Rev. Thomas Wetmore. The pall-bearers were Dr. W. D. Hilliard, E P. McKissick, Oliver Rutledge, Dr. G. W. Fletcher, R. B. Blake and W. E. Breese. The casket was loaded with flowers and the sides of the grave were lined with evergreens. The grave is beneath a large white pine and beside that of Nye's child. Mr. Mitchell, the brother-in-law of Mrs. Nye, arrived last night from Chicago. Mrs. Nye was not able to attend the funeral.

FRANCE AND BRAZIL.

Reports of a Conflict in Disputed Territory—Half of the Town of Mapa Destroyed With a Loss of One Hundred of the French Force.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

PARIS, February 25.—The *Politique Colonia* publishes a telegram addressed to M. Etienne, member of the Chamber of Deputies for Algeria, purporting to have come from M. Coubreau, French Consul at Para. The dispatch says that conflicts have taken place between the French and the Brazilians in the disputed territory and that the French have destroyed half of the town of Mapa, losing in the conflict a hundred men killed and wounded. The *Politique Colonia* expresses doubt as to the genuineness of the telegram.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

Irregularity in the Demand for Cotton Goods.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*, in its weekly review of the dry goods market says: The course of the market during the past week has shown more irregularity in the demand for cotton goods than for some time past; that is, transactions of some volume have been more frequently reported here and there, whilst the buying on the part of the general run of purchasers shows no more spirit than before.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, February 25.—Spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 29¼@29¾c. Rosin firmer and fairly active; strained common to good $1 63½@1 67.

CHARLESTON, February 25.—Spirits turpentine—market was firm at 36½c; sales — bales. Rosin firm; sales — barrels: A and B $1 00, C $1 00, D $1 20, E $1 30, F $1 40, G $1 50, other grades, no demand; prices not quoted.

SAVANNAH, February 25.—Spirits turpentine firm at 27c for regulars; sales 15 casks; receipts 305 casks. Rosin firm; sales 1,500 barrels; receipts 2,711 barrels; quotations unchanged.

POPULISTIC CROWING

BY SENATOR ALLEN OF NEBRASKA.

Resolution for Appointment of Jas. B. Lloyd of North Carolina as Second Assistant Doorkeeper of the Senate—Motion for Consideration of the House Tariff Bill Rejected—An Angry Debate Between Senators Morrill and Teller—Contested Election Case in the House—Resolutions Censuring Ambassador Bayard Reported from Committee.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—During the course of the morning business a resolution was offered by Mr. Allen of Nebraska, Populist, for the appointment of James B. Lloyd of North Carolina as second assistant doorkeeper of the Senate.

Some objections were made by Senators Chandler and Sherman, the former stating that he would not consent either to the displacement of an employe or to the creation of a new office, and the latter remarking that an assistant doorkeeper as an acting assistant doorkeeper had been maintained, one on each side of the chamber and for each political party. This latter remark was taken up by Mr. Allen who said, humorously, that the Populist party was repeatedly obtaining accessions to its ranks in the Senate, and that even the Senator from Maine (Mr. Hale) had recently declared himself an adherent of Populist doctrines. [Laughter.] The Populist Senators should, therefore, have a representative of their party among the officials of the Senate. "We expect," he added, "and are living in the confident hope that, before the close of this Congress, a large proportion of Democrats and Republicans, by stress of circumstances, will be driven into the Populist tent. The Democrats and Republicans are at war with each other. The Republican party is not harmonious on the financial question by any means, and the Democratic party and its Chief Executive are engaged in a parrot and monkey fight." [Laughter]

Mr. Platt compared Mr. Allen's Populistic crowing to the felicitude of a hen over her brood.

After some further colloquy the resolution went over till to-morrow.

Mr. Morrill, chairman of the Finance Committee, called attention to the subject of the House Tariff bill. He said that there was a deficiency of revenue which would amount to $80,000,000 for the year—the second year of the existing Tariff bill. It certainly seemed as though something should be done to relieve the distress of the Treasury Department and to do something looking to the revival of the business interests of the country. He therefore moved to proceed to the consideration of the House Tariff bill.

The yeas and nays on that motion were demanded by Senators Stewart and Teller. The vote was taken and the motion to take up the bill was rejected—yeas, 22; nays, 33—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Aldrich, Allison, Baker, Brown, Burrows, Cameron, Clark, Collom, Davis, Gear, Hale, Hansbrough, Hawley, Lodge, Mitchell of Oregon, Morrill, Nebon, Perkins, Proctor, Quay, Sherman and Shoup—22.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Bacon, Bate, Berry, Butler, Caffery, Call, Cannon, Carter, Chilton, Cockrell, Dubois, George, Gordon, Gray, Harris, Hill, Jones of Nevada, Kyle, Lindsay, Mantle, Morgan, Palmer, Pasco, Peffer, Roach, Stewart, Teller, Turpie, Vest, Walthall and White—33.

When the vote was announced Mr. Morrill remarked that when on the 13th of February the same motion was defeated by a vote of 21 to 29, he thought that the bill was hopelessly defeated. Still he had felt that it was his duty, in so important a matter, to give an opportunity for a change of mind on the part of some Senators. It was perfectly obvious now that the Republican party was in a minority in the Senate. The bill had been defeated on the 13th of February by a combination of five Populist votes and four Republican votes with Democratic votes. He did not think from the vote just taken that there had been any change so far. The Republicans on the Finance Committee would welcome any decent bill that would increase the revenue of the Government. But so far as the present House bill was concerned he did not think that it would be becoming in him to ask the Senate for any further consumption of time.

Mr. Teller made an angry speech against what he construed to be the meaning of some of Mr. Morrill's remarks—the reading of the silver Republicans out of the Republican party. He declared his intention to vote all the time against the House Tariff bill, and to remain in the Republican party in spite of the suggestion of the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. Morrill disclaimed having said anything about reading Senators out of the Rebublican party. He had merely said that the Republican party was in a minority in the Senate.

Mr. Teller persisted in the correctness of his construction of Mr. Morrill's remarks, and in the course of his remarks alluded contemptuously to "Cleveland Democracy and Morrill Republicanism." He declared that the silver Republicans could get along without the party as well as the party could get along without them. They were not to be frightened by the sneers of the chairman of the Finance Committee nor by the attacks of the metropolitan press.

Mr. Sherman tried to relieve the question of all partisan consideration, and appealed to Senators not to inflict such a disgrace on the country and on civilization as to adjourn Congress without making a provision to supply the Treasury with sufficient revenue, and said that he would even favor, and the people would willingly pay, a tax on tea and coffee or on anything else for that purpose.

The discussion flowed into the cross-channel of bimetallism and monometallism, and in the course of it Mr. Platt of Connecticut, Republican, expressed the belief that the Republican party would go into the next campaign on the doctrine of bimetallism as laid down in the last platform of the party, and that when the silver monometallists proposed to antagonize protection with the unlimited coinage of silver, the death-knell of that delusion had struck.

The last three hours of the day's session were given up to the consideration of the Cuban belligerency resolution. Mr. Morgan concluded his three days' speech in support of the resolution as reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Gray of Delaware, Democrat, another member of the same committee, while denouncing Spain's rule in Cuba and declaring the warmest sympathy with the revolutionists, argued that the declaration of belligerency was solely an Executive function and outside of the constitutional powers of Congress.

Without action on the resolution the Senate at 5 p. m. adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The resolutions causuring Ambassador Bayard for the utterances contained in his late speeches at Edinburg and Boston, England, which were adopted several weeks ago by the House Foreign Affairs Committee, were reported to the House this afternoon by Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, the chairman of the committee. The preamble recites the language used by Mr. Bayard and continues:

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that Thomas F. Bayard, Ambassador of the United States to Great Britain, in publicly using the language above quoted, has committed an offence against diplomatic propriety and an abuse of the privileges of his exalted position which should make him the representative of the whole country and not of any political party. Such utterances are wholly inconsistent with that prudent, delicate and scrupulous reserve which he, himself, while Secretary of State enjoined upon all diplomatic agents of the United States. In one speech he affronts the great body of his countrymen who believe in the policy of protection; in the other speech he offends all his countrymen who believe that they are capable of self-government. Therefore, as the immediate representatives of the American people and in their name, we condemn and censure such utterances of Thos. F. Bayard.

Resolved, further, That in the opinion of the House of Representatives, public speeches by our diplomatic or consular officers abroad, which display partisanship or which condemn any political party or party policy or organization of citizens in the United States, are in dereliction of the duties of such officers, impair their usefulness as public servants, and diminish the confidence which they should always command at home and abroad.

The report accompanying the resolutions also contains the language complained of, reiterates the fact that all the correspondence bearing upon the subject was transmitted by the President to the House on the 20th of January last, and closes with the statement that Mr. Bayard did make such speeches and that no action had been taken thereon.

The committee, therefore, respectfully recommended the adoption of the resolutions.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

Organization of the National Democratic Congressional Committee.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, February 25.—"We have touched bottom and are now on rising ground," is the cheerful sentiment expressed by the National Democratic Congressional Committee which is now completing its organization for the campaign. Representative McRae of Arkansas, presided over the caucus. A number of vacancies were filled and a special committee of five, of which Mr. Hutcheson of Texas, is chairman, was appointed to fill the remaining vacancies in States and Territories which have no Representatives in the House. The other members of this committee are Senator Mitchell of Wisconsin and Representatives Wheeler of Alabama, Maddox of Georgia and Dockery of Missouri. The following is the personnel of the committee by States as far as has been completed: Jos. Wheeler, Alabama; Thos. C. McRae, Arkansas; James G. Maguire, California; James Pigott, Connecticut; S. M. Sparkman, Florida; John W. Maddox, Georgia; Finese Downing, Alabama; Albert S. Berry, Kentucky; Adolph Meyer, Louisiana; H. W. Rusk, Maryland; John F. Fitzgerald, Massachusetts; O. M. Hall, Minnesota; John C. Kyle, Mississippi; A. M. Dockery, Missouri; Amos J. Cummings, New York; F. E. Woodward, North Carolina; W. N. Roach, North Dakota; Fred C. Layton, Ohio; C. J. Erdman, Pennsylvania; W. J. Talbert, South Carolina; Binton McMillen, Tennessee; C. K. Bell, Texas; William A. Jones, Virginia.

The special committee will select the remaining members through correspondence with the State and national committeemen and Democratic ex-members in the several States that have a solid Republican delegation in Congress. The committee will report upon the better method of collecting funds for the Autumn campaign and they are empowered also to select a treasurer who, it is understood, will be Mr. Norris, of the District of Columbia, who formerly held that office. The committee elected Senator Faulkner, of West Virginia, permanent chairman, and Lawrence Gardener, of this city, permanent chairman.

NOT GUILTY.

The Verdict in the Trial of Lynchers at Walterboro, South Carolina.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WALTERBORO, February 25—The trial of Dr. W. B. Ackerman, a white physician, and four associates, for the crime of whipping to death a negro and negress for the alleged offence of stealing a Bible from a church, which has been in progress, terminated at midnight last night in a verdict of acquittal.

On the night of the 2d of December last a party of white men took Hannah Walker, Rosa Kearse and her husband, Isam Kearse, all colored, from their homes at Broxton Bridge, in this State, tied them to the backs of their buggies and dragged them some distance to a swamp. They there stripped the negroes and flogged them unmercifully with harness-traces. Rosa Kearse was left tied naked to a tree, but towards morning she got loose and after finding part of her clothing returned to her home. The dead bodies of the other two victims were found in the swamp a day or two later, and the autopsy showed they had died of shock from merciless whipping.

Considerable testimony was given by negroes, to the effect that they had identified one or more of the accused as having been in the party that carried the negroes away. Rosa Kearse told a graphic story of the occurrences of the night and positively identified the accused. The coroner who made the autopsy testified that the wounds upon the bodies were produced by a round or flat flexible instrument and were sufficient to cause death. The jury, however, returned a verdict of not guilty.

CARLISLE'S CONFERENCE

With Merchants and Bankers of New York City.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, February 25.—Secretary Carlisle had a conference to-day with a number of merchants and bankers at the Uptown Club, corner of Eighteenth street and Fifth avenue. The meeting was private and took the guise of a social lunch. Among those present were Assistant Treasurer Conrad N. Jordan, Collector of the Port Kilbreth, President Rogers, of the Bank of Metropolis; John Sloane, the carpet man; James Constable, of Arnold, Constable & Co.; F. B. Thurber, James McCreary and others. The Secretary wanted to learn from the merchants their opinion as to the prospect for business all over the country, as well as the general present condition of trade as they found it. He also discussed sub-Treasury finances with Mr. Jordan. The conference lasted one hour and a half. It is understood that Mr. Carlisle was quite satisfied with the information he obtained from business men.

The bonded whiskey warehouse of William Vandeveer, at Eoglemen, near Lynchburg, Va., has been seized and placed in charge of a deputy U. S. marshal. Vandeveer is under bond for hiding unstamped apple brandy. The present seizure is the result of the brandy complication and amounts to 109 barrels of whiskey.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

CUBAN FILIBUSTERS.

SEIZURE OF THE STEAMER BERMUDA AT NEW YORK.

Gen. Calixto Garcia, Capt. Hughes and Others Arrested—A Large Quantity of Munitions of War Seized—The Arrested Parties Admitted to Bail.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, February 25.—The largest filibustering expedition that has yet been fitted out in the interest of the Cuban revolutionists came to grief shortly before midnight last night by the seizure in this harbor of the fine steamer Bermuda, flying the British flag. A steam lighter, loaded with arms and ammunition, was also seized, as were the tugs McCaldin Brothers and William J. McCaldin, which had carried about sixty Cuban filibusters aboard the Bermuda. United States marshals and Pinkerton detectives—the latter in the employ of the Spanish Government—aided in the seizure and took the filibusters ashore. Marshals have been placed aboard the Bermuda, which is lying off Bedloe's island, and her engines have been disconnected, thus rendering her *hors du combat* for the time being.

Shortly after 12 o'clock all the prisoners were released, excepting Gen. Calixto Garcia, Captain Hughes, and two others, under telegraphic direction from the Attorney General at Washington. A previous order had directed that no arrests should be made simply on suspicion, but that those against whom evidence had been received be apprehended. These previous instructions were received last Sunday, and the opinion is that the wholesale arrests made were clearly without warrant and in violation of orders.

Garcia and Captain Hughes were subsequently arraigned upon another count, the two charges including the Hawkins and the Bermuda filibustering expeditions. Additional bail of $500 was required of each on the second charges. The charges against the five accused were made in the name of the United States, but the additional charges against Gen. Garcia and Captain Hughes were brought by the Spanish Consul General.

Upon consent of District Attorney McFarlane, the deposit of cash bail bond in the cases of Gen. Garcia, Captain Hughes, Captain Barbazon and Benjamin Guerra was accepted and they were set at liberty.

John D. Hart at first refused to be bailed, but he finally consented and was allowed to go free.

Gen. Garcia, Capt. Hughes and Benjamin Huerra each furnished their own bail. Donald McNeil became bondsman for Capt. Brabazon. Hart's bail came from Cuban headquarters.

The released Cubans were happy when told that they might go away. They were not permitted to see Gen. Garcia or the others.

Marshal McCarthy had in his office to day $4,000 in gold which he captured during the raid last night on the Bermuda. The money was in Spanish coin.

During the morning many friends of the Cuban prisoners and supporters of the Junta gathered in the corridors of the Federal building. Among those in the corridors was A. C. Gonzales, a lawyer. He estimated that the expedition had cost about $100,000.

Benjamin J. Guerra, the treasurer of the Cuban Junta, was arrested by the U. S. Marshal this afternoon. He is charged with having given a receipt for certain moneys used in fitting up the filibustering expedition on the steamer Bermuda.

At the examination before Commissioner Shield this afternoon, U. S. District Attorney McFarlane decided the calling of Gen. Calixto Garcia, Captain Hughes, Benj Guerra, Captain Brabazon and John D. Hart. The first four, through their counsel, were granted a postponement until March 3d, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, but John Hart asked for a speedy hearing. "I can furnish no bail," he said, "but can be locked up while held." His examination was set down for Friday next. The bail of Garcia, Guerra and Hughes was fixed at $1 500.

The Cubans, Hughes said, were by no means discouraged by the present disappointment in carrying out their plans. There was no way, he said, of discovering who had given the information to the representative of Spain. "I am almost sure, he said, "that there is at least a half dozen Spanish spies in that room with the prisoners. No one can pick them out and their identity can only be learned by incident or information from outside sources. The Cubans can play that game, too."

J. D. Hart is suspected of being part owner of the Cuban filibuster Laurada, which left New York on October 20 bfor Cuba. He said: "The Bermuda is owned by Dr. Ruhn, of Baltimore, who chartered her six months ago for the fruit business. All the money found on the steamer was intended for the fruit trade."

The revenue officers are in charge of the steam lighter James S. V. Stranahan. The lighter is heavily loaded with boxes and packages on deck, and her hold is said to be full of munitions of war.

Marshal McCarthy this morning told the story of the capture of Gen. Garcia. He said: "At 1 o'clock this morning, after we had arrested the Bermuda, the tug McCaldin was sighted, heading for the filibuster, and before we got to her she had put several men aboard. Then she saw us coming, and casting off her lines, started swiftly toward the Liberty island dock at the Battery. Captain Bradley of the Hudson, jingled for full steam and the cutter dashed after her. One hundred and fifty yards from the battery wall we ran her down and captured the tug. Gen. Calixto Garcia was on board. The old man's face was a study. He just set his mouth hard and looked out over the bay. My men were sorry for him, and, to tell the truth, I was myself. Not a man escaped, for we got every man who started for that ship. The arms and ammunition were not sent to the Bermuda until the last moment.

The Stranahan was caught only after a long chase toward the narrows. She had between thirty and forty tons of ammunition aboard. 'None of the men on the Bermuda made any resistance when we climbed aboard last night, except the steward. He swore like a typical Spanish pirate and threatened to cut everybody's heart out right there. Two of my deputies grabbed him and put him on the Hudson. Then he subsided."

After the seizure the Cubans mobbed a Pinkerton detective on the Bermuda, and but for the timely help of the marshal's men they would have killed him.

Mr. James McCaldin, speaking for McCaldin brothers, owners of the tugs W. J. McCaldin and McCaldin Brothers, said: "We knew nothing of the filibustering intent We were hired to put stores and men on a steamer. We did not, when we made the contract, even know the name of the steamer. We took the contract at ordinary rates and were trying to carry it out when we were boarded by the revenue tug. At that time we had made no effort to put the men or stores aboard the Bermuda. Our captains and men were not put under arrest. Our tugs were detained at the barge office and I went and complained to United States Marshal McCarthy. He went with me to the United States district attorney and the district attorney told them they had no legal excuse for holding our boats. Then they gave me an order to the deputy marshals they had left in charge of the tugs and the tugs were released. They are at work in the harbor now."

"Who made the contract with you?"

"I prefer not to say. It was made in the ordinary way of business and we tried to carry it out. We violated no law and can be subjected to no penalties."

DARING ROBBERS

ATTACK BANKS IN ARKANSAS AND TEXAS TOWNS.

Cashiers and Other Bank Officers Shot Down—Little Plunder Secured—Posses in Pursuit of the Desperadoes.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WICHITA FALLS, TEX., Feb. 25.—Two robbers entered the City National Bank of this city at 2.45 p. m. to-day and demanded the money of Cashier Dorsey, who resisted them. Shooting began, resulting in the death of Cashier Frank Dorsey and the wounding of Bookkeeper P. H. Langford. Langford's injuries are not serious, being only slight flesh wounds. The robbers secured only a few hundred dollars in silver. They then mounted their horses and made a run for their lives. By this time many of the citizens had armed themselves, and a battle took place. One of the robber's horse was shot under him, and it is believed that the robber was wounded. He mounted behind his partner and about a mile from town met a farmer in a buggy. They took his horses and started for the hills. In the meantime the citizens had secured horses and at last reports were within a quarter of a mile of the robbers, with good prospects of overtaking them.

WARREN, ARK., February 25.—A daring and desperate attempt at bank robbery occurred here at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The robbers failed to get any money, but the brave cashier, Adair, lies dangerously wounded, and T. M. Goodwin, a leading citizen, merchant and bank director, is dead.

There were only three of the robbers in sight; one a tall, red-complexioned, sandy-moustached individual, and the other two, apparently brothers, black hair and dark complexioned, round faces, appearing to be of foreign birth. They have been camped a few miles from town for about ten days near Nere Pennington's house. They have been about town occasionally, and one of them made a deposit of $35 in the Merchants' and Planters' Bank, shortly afterward drawing out half at a time. To-day they were noticed coming into town, but no attention was paid to them until they walked into the bank single file. On entering the bank the one who had deposited and drawn out the $35 demanded of the cashier to know if he did not pay interest on deposits. He replied in the negative, whereupon without oath the robber presented his pistol and ordered the cashier to hold up his hands. At this time T. M. Goodwin and D. W. Sutton, two directors, were sitting inside the office, and did not pay any attention until Mr. Adair, instead of holding up his hands, reached for his pistol, lying close by. Then the robbers fired on him, the ball grazing his head, stunning him so that he fell to the floor. Doubtless the robbers thought Adair dead, and rushed inside to get the plunder, but Goodwin and Sutton being in their way, they were fired on and Goodwin fell, fatally wounded. Adair shot from the floor when the bandits fled, with a posse of citizens in pursuit. Adair is not expected to recover.

MISS FLAGLER'S SENTENCE.

Five Hundred Dollars Fine and Three Hours' Imprisonment for Involuntary Manslaughter.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Miss Elizabeth M Flagler, daughter of Gen. D. W. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, pleaded guilty to involuntary manslaughter in the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, today, and was sentenced to a fine of five hundred dollars and three hours' imprisonment in the district jail.

On August 2nd, last, Miss Flagler, who was in charge of her father's suburban residence, fired a revolver at a small colored boy named Earnest Green, who she thought was stealing fruit from her father's grounds.

Miss Flagler has always contended that her intention was to fire in the air, simply to frighten the boy. The moment she discovered that he had been wounded she had him brought into the house, but he died before a physician could be secured. The young lady at once drove to police headquarters where she surrendered. Being released on bail, she left the city, suffering from extreme nervous prostration, but returned to plead to the indictment found by the grand jury.

After sentence had been passed today, Miss Flagler, accompanied by her father and other friends, went to the marshal's office and waited a few minutes until the commitment papers were made out. The formalities being concluded Gen. Flagler paid the fine to the marshal, and Miss Flagler, in charge of a bailiff and accompanied by her aunt, drove to the jail in her father's private carriage, followed by Gen. Flagler. At 12.30 p. m. the warden notified her that her term of imprisonment having expired she was at liberty to go her way. She was shortly afterwards removed by her friends.

EMIGRANTS FOR LIBERIA.

A Large Party to Leave Savannah on the Steamship Laurada for Monrovia.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SAVANNAH, GA., Feb. 25.—A special train from the West, bringing 250 negro emigrants for Liberia, arrived here to-night via the Central Railroad. The party will leave on the steamship Laurada, Thursday, bound for Monrovia. About one hundred more will join the party here. This is the second batch of negro emigrants carried to Liberia from this port by the International Migration Society, which has its headquarters in Birmingham.

WARM WIRELETS.

A special to the Richmond *Dispatch*, from Cobham, says the Princess Troubetzkoi is very ill at her home at Castle Hill.

After discussion, the House, at 5.05, adjourned until to-morrow, with a prospect of spending a day or two in the further discussion of election cases.

The Southern Railway reports for January gross earnings of $1 630,956, an increase of $128 880, and for seven months gross earnings of $11,956 453; increase, $818 770.

Bob Pearson shot and instantly killed Harvey Jackson over a game of cards in Alex Kirby's pool room in Aiken, S. C., last night. Pearson fled. All the parties are colored.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Michigan has selected Detroit as the place for holding the State Convention to elect delegates at large to the National Convention. The indications are that there will be a bitter fight for the delegates between the gold and silver men.

At Jacksonville, Fla., Robert Henry, a negro, killed his wife with an axe, while she was in bed. He then entered an adjoining room where Robert Smiley, his brother-in-law, was sleeping, dealt him two blows with the axe, inflicting serious wounds, and escaped. Jealousy caused the deed.

The Modern Invalid.

Has tasts medicinally, in keeping with other luxuries. A remedy must be pleasantly acceptable in form, purely wholesome in composition, truly beneficial in effect, and entirely free from every objectionable quality. If really ill he consults a physician; if constipated he uses the gentle family laxative, Syrup of Figs.

GOLD AND BONDS.

Delivery of the New Issue—The Treasury Reserve.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Treasury gold reserve stood, at the close of business to-day, at $108,118,978. The withdrawals for the day were $486,400. Bonds to the amount of $70 650 050 of the new issue have been delivered, of which $43,412 650 were coupons and $27,237 400 registered.

Of the $111,000 000 the new bonds sold for, $91,885,705 have been paid in, and all but three millions or about 89 per cent. of that amount has now been "taken up" in the Treasury cash. Since January 6th, the date upon which Secretary Carlisle invited bids for bonds, there have been withdrawn from the Treasury $33,418 296 of gold, of which $9 434 183 was withdrawn for export and $23,989,868 for domestic use.

MUNITIONS OF WAR.

Large Shipments from Antwerp and Hamburg to the Transvaal Government.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The *Globe* learns that there have just been shipped from Antwerp between two million and three million rounds of ball cartridge and forty-six tons of ammunition for field artillery. The artillery ammunition was consigned to the Transvaal Government. Large exports of ammunition are also being made from Hamburg.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Notices For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms, positively cash in advance.

Notice to all interested.—The undersigned has severed all connection with the Commercial Building and Loan Association as a stockholder and local director. J. Hicks Bunting. feb 6 tf

Photographs—Big Photographs, Little Photographs, Fine Photographs, Good Photographs, Pretty Photographs. All kinds of Photographs except bad Photographs. U. C. Ellis, 114 Market street, for Photographs feb 2 tf

The latest and best cold weather drink a specialty. We serve the best hot Tom and Jerry and hot Scotch in the city. Call and see me to-day. A. P. Levy French Cafe, Princess street. jan 21 tf

A fresh supply daily of Country Sausage and Liver Pudding. Pig Feet 5 cents a pound. A full line of Choice Groceries cheap. Call and see me. Chas. D. Jacobs, ag't, 217½ North Front street. jan 19 tf

When you want a nice bunch of Bananas, a barrel of Baldwin's, a case or crate of fine Vera Cruz Apples, a bag of Irish or Sweet Potatoes, Turnips, Onions, Beans, or Mountain Butter from ten to forty pound ors, call or send your orders to A. S. Winstead & Co., Commission Merchants and Wholesale Fruit and Produce Dealers. jan 1 D&W tf

The celebrated pale Kyffhauser Beer! Sold only by F. Richter, Wilmington, N C.

Baskets, Vegetable Baskets for the shipment of Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, etc. For sale at Jno. S. McEachern's Grain and Feed Store 211 Market street. c11

Hayden, F. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. c11

And better still we are going to stay there. We have the goods and the prices to suit the times. Take your dollars where big bargains make them fat. Here are a few of the many we are offering:

Men's $3 Lace Shoes for $2.

Ladies' $1.50 Spring Heel Shoes for $1.25.

Men's $4.00 Boots for $2.00

Ladies' $3.50 Cork Sole Shoes for $2.50.

It's a case of high value and low prices every time.

Geo. R. French & Sons.

feb 23 tf

J. W. NORWOOD, President. W. J. TOOMER, Cashier.

W. C. COKER, Jr., Ass't Cashier.

Atlantic National Bank,

Wilmington, N. C.

Liberal Loans made on approved security at Lowest Rates.

No Interest Paid on Deposits.

All Cash Collections remitted for on day of receipt. Accounts of individuals, firms, banks and other corporations solicited. Prompt ness, Accuracy and Safety Guaranteed.

	Dec 13, 1898.	Dec 13, 1894.	Dec 13 1895.
Surplus and Net Profits..	$96 000	$35 000	$64,000
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	8 997	None.	None
Banking House, &c.....	15,000	14,000	10,000

Dividends paid past two years, 6 per cent. per annum

Last installment of capital paid in October, 1893. jan 9 tf

Saved From Shipwreck

BY A GOOD COMPASS.

The "Racket Store" advertisement is a good guide for all buyers. We always quote the right price and the only price we have. We do a strictly one price business; no jewing; no overcharging. We have the largest Dry Goods Store in the city, and the only store where you can buy all you need at one place in the Dry Goods line. Our buyer has been in New York city for two weeks. He will be home on Tuesday, the 25th, with the largest line, the Cheapest Stock of Novelties, Dry Goods and Notions that has ever been shown in this city. We have a good many goods on hand that we would be pleased to dispose of. We have a Black and Blue Beaver Overcoat, former job price was $6.95, a coat that is really worth $10.00, we will sell it to-day at $5 00. Boys' Overcoats—We have a few of these left. We are now selling them from $1 25 to 2 25 a piece, worth double the price. Men's Suits of Fall and Winter Goods. Suits worth $6.00, to day at $4.25. Men's Pants from 50 to 75c, heavy-weight Cotton Goods; Half Wool at 90c and $1 00; All Wool at $1.25 to 2 00; Finer and Nicer Pants. Gentlemen's Spring Styles from $2 00 to 3.50. We have a few Spring Suits we bought at a special price, in gray and brown only, worth $8 00 we will now sell at $5 00. Our stock of Spring Clothing is complete. Our $7 00, 9 00 and 10 00 Suits are far better than we have ever been able to show before. They are strictly All Wool, New Styles and Nicely Made Up. All we ask is a comparison with other merchants' stores.

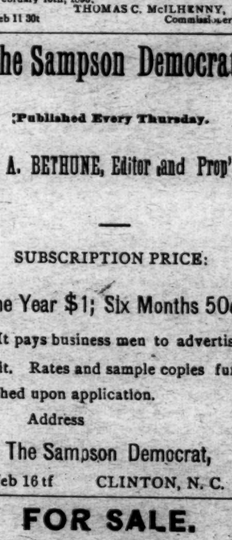
You will find us at 119 North Front Street, opposite Orton House.

Braddy & Gaylord, Prop.

Wilmington's Big Racket Store.

feb 23 tf

THE CHICAGO.



Just Try It, Which Is All We Ask

We do not claim to sell our goods so much less than others, but we do say that we can and will sell as low as any House that pays full value for their goods.

W. E. SPRINGER & CO.,

Purcell Building,

dec 24 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Commissioner's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE SUperior Court of New Hanover county, made in the cause of Edward Dudley Cowan, et al. vs. W. H. Cowan et al., pending before the Clerk of the said Superior Court, the undersigned will expose for sale to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House door of New Hanover county, on Thursday, the 19th day of March, 1896, at 12 o'clock M., the following described tract of land situate in the county of New Hanover, to wit: Beginning at the south east corner of the Poor House tract on Smith's Creek, and running thence along the east line of said tract south 4 deg east 2,543 feet to a stone marked N. H. C., thence with said line north 45 deg west 1,155 to a stone marked N. H. C., thence north 37 deg 15 min east 75 feet to the corner of Carroll's land, thence with said Carroll's line north 14 deg east 693 feet to another of his corners, thence along the line of said tract north 76 deg east 1,954 feet to a pine tree marked log thence along the east line of said Kerr's tract, thence with Kerr's line south 72 deg east 1,848 feet to a stake, thence south 49½ deg east 1,718 feet to or near Smith's Creek thence meander Smith's Creek to the beginning, containing 100 acres.

February 10th, 1896.

THOMAS C. McILHENNY, feb 11 30t Commiss